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Library Economy and Bibliography

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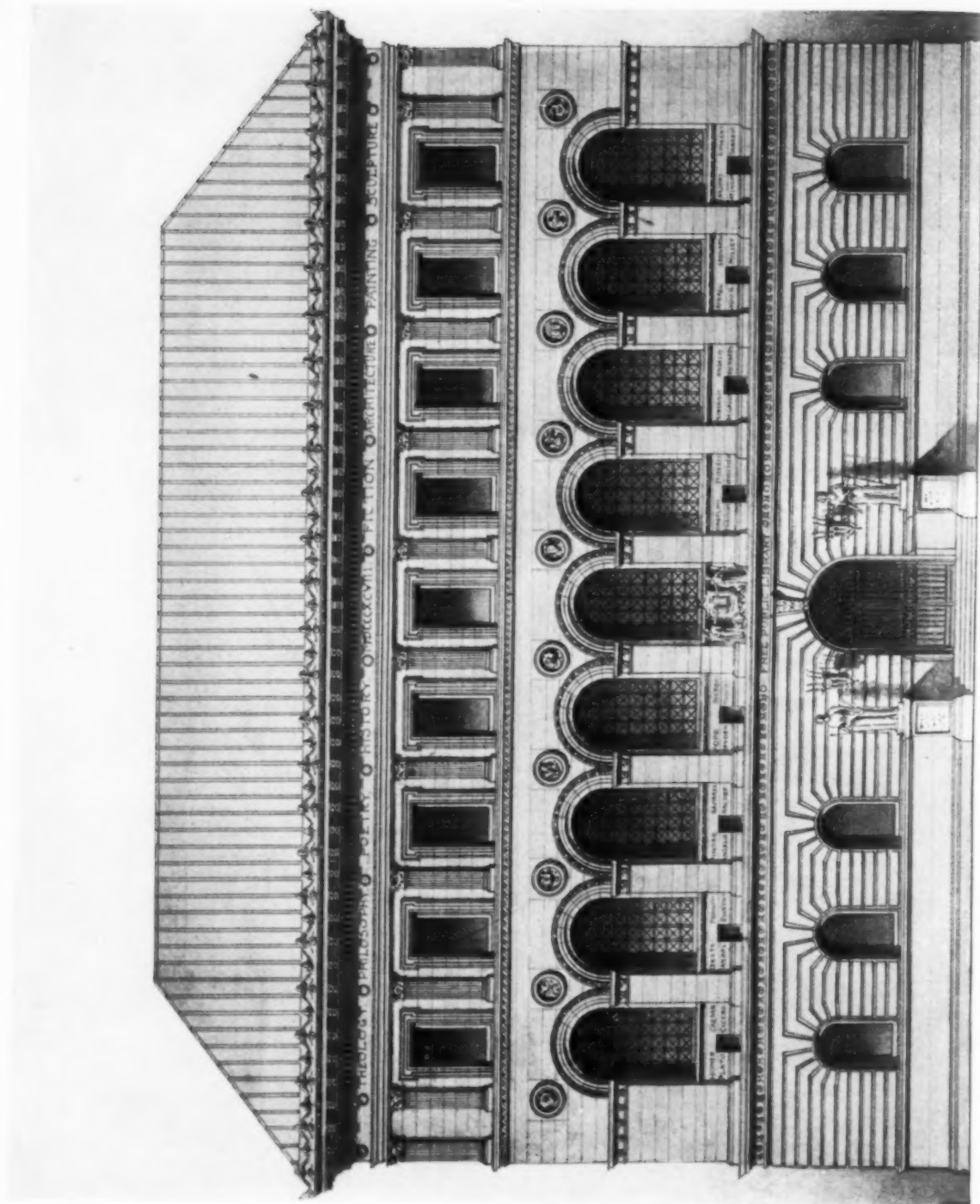
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THE NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

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THE acceptance by Mr. Herbert Putnam, of the presidency of the American Library Association, in succession to Dr. Justin Winsor, gives to the association an executive whose selection is peculiarly proper from several points of view. Dr. Winsor was originally elected to the presidency from the Boston Public Library, and the election of Mr. Putnam, Dr. Winsor's present successor at that library, emphasizes, as it were, the resumption of close relations between the leading public library of the country and the American Library Association; while as the next meeting is to be held at Chautauqua, a place representing one phase of popular education, it is also specially fitting that it is the public library that is this year officially at the front. The occasion should not pass without full recognition of Mr. Hayes' position in this matter. Understanding, with entire reason, that the duties of the presidency, pending an election, should devolve upon a vice-president, and naturally upon the vice-president who by custom, if not by direct election, was ranked as first vice-president, he rightly assumed the duties of the office until the executive board should take action, and he then gracefully facilitated that action and urged Mr. Putnam to accept the presidency. The question of the succession to the presidency is by no means in definite shape, and should be settled beyond question at Chautauqua; but for his action in a difficult position, as for his previous work as secretary and in other relations with it, the library profession owes to Mr. Hayes cordial recognition.

THE new Librarian of Congress is showing every evidence of the best intentions in handling the national library, and should have the fullest appreciation for his admirable selection of heads of departments who, with perhaps one or two exceptions, were amongst those best fitted in the country for their respective places. Some criticism is probably to be made on the manner of appointments in minor positions, but an officer under present circumstances who resists the pressure for place in the important posts as successfully as Mr. Young has done, should have due credit for that achievement. To move a collection so large and so ill-organized as that housed in the capitol building, and to get it in any kind of working order within a few months,

means an enormous deal of effort, and it is perhaps scarcely fair to make as severe criticisms as recently appeared in the *New York Evening Post* and the *Nation* upon the present workings of the Library of Congress. Those criticisms resolve themselves into charges of undue delay and errors in the delivery of books, noise, and lack of catalog facilities, but it is probable that they reflect unfortunate personal or temporary experience rather than indicate a permanent condition of affairs. In the first use of any mechanical system, like the pneumatic book carriers of the library, delays and more or less difficulty must be allowed for, and the annoyance of a large number of attendants "bustling around" is probably less than would be evoked by an insufficient and inattentive staff. Certainly there is little occasion for surprise at the absence of a card catalog, for it has long been known that the catalog resources of the library in its old quarters were inadequate, and with the best will in the world it would have been a physical impossibility for a public card catalog of the library to have been prepared and installed in the six months of the new organization. The need of a catalog was one of the points upon which special emphasis was laid in Mr. Young's report, and it is only fair to assume that this important omission from the library's facilities will be remedied as speedily as may be practicable.

THE provision suggested by Senator Lodge for transferring the Office of the Superintendent of Documents to the jurisdiction of the Librarian of Congress was not adopted by the Appropriations committee in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriations bill, but it is understood that Senator Lodge will make his proposal an amendment to the public documents bill which he has introduced. That bill, which received the approval of the American Library Association at the Philadelphia conference, provides many important and valuable improvements in the publication and handling of public documents, and it is to be hoped that it may become a law at the present session. While it may not be desirable to cart current documents "up the hill and down again" *en route* from the Government Printing Office to the post-office, there seems no other good reason against

the transfer of the Documents Office from the jurisdiction of the Government Printing Office to that of the national library. Perhaps all interests can best be served by a division of the present office into two parts, assigning the collection and cataloging of public documents to the national library, and keeping the actual distribution, at least of current documents, in charge of the present bureau of the Government Printing Office, under the bettered methods provided for in the proposed law. It is to be regretted that the reinstatement of Mr. Crandall seems improbable, but this plan may have the incidental advantage of bringing his experience in the matter of public documents into the service of the national library. There seems to be no adequate and sufficient provision for ensuring to the national library a copy of each of the government publications, and its collection is understood to have many gaps. These gaps would largely be filled by transferring to the national library the present collection in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which represents a great deal of successful industry in obtaining scarce and valuable documents. As has often been suggested, it would probably be well to have in the national library an assistant librarian particularly charged with the collection and care of public documents, ranking as a head of department, similar to the chiefs of the catalog and like divisions.

AMONG the library buildings of the near future, that of the Newark Free Public Library promises to be of special interest. Like the New York Public Library building, both in method of selection and in final results, the Newark plans set an interesting and valuable example for libraries generally. Both buildings in their arrangement introduce innovations into ordinary library architecture; the plans for both were decided upon their merits by a jury of award, on which the trustees and librarian were represented; and of special significance is the fact that in both cases the successful competitor was the one who followed out most nearly the requirements made in the previously prepared "conditions of competition," which represented the views and desires of the library authorities. These results go to show that architects and librarians are coming more closely into accord, and that where concessions are made on both sides the best results are generally obtained. From start to finish in both the greater and the lesser city, the details of the selection of the library plans were carried out

without a single difficulty, a word of newspaper criticism, or a breath of scandal, and the forecast for the future is equally promising. Among the interesting features of the Newark building, the arrangement of the reference-room and delivery-room groups is worthy of careful attention; the fiction-room, the biography-room, and the method thus facilitated of permitting semi-access to the shelves are important details; and the lighting arrangements both of the stack and the administration building promise excellent results. Altogether the plans, which are reproduced in this issue, will repay careful attention, and librarians generally are indebted to the Newark authorities for the careful planning and forethought which should make more smooth the way of others who may have to contemplate the difficulties and dangers of "building."

Communications.

THE NEW PRINTED CARDS FOR CURRENT SERIALS.

FIVE libraries—Harvard, Columbia, Boston Public, John Crerar, and New York Public—have united to make possible the long-wished-for printed catalog cards for articles in current periodicals and society publications. The A. L. A. Publishing Section has announced this, fixing the price at \$3 per 100 titles, two cards on each title, and 40 cents per 100 cards for extra cards, three or four or more to each title. To those who take only cards for articles in specified publications this price is \$4.50 per 100 and 50 cents for extra cards. It will be seen that the very low price for extra cards enables libraries wishing it to have duplicate lists or to make up various indexes and bibliographic helps. I have felt that the action of the five libraries named, in taking the laboring oar on this important work, imposed upon the rest of us a burden of subscribing as liberally as we could, so as to insure the success of the enterprise. I have therefore subscribed for 10 sets for the New York State Library and hope that others may follow the example. It may be justified to trustees who hesitate on two grounds:

1. Duty of paying our fair share toward a help so desirable, which prepared by ourselves in manuscript would be vastly more costly.
2. The new libraries springing up or developing are going to need sets of these cards when they are no longer obtainable, and these duplicate sets bought now to help on the enterprise will prove a wise investment. Some may remember our experience in helping in the publication of Cushing's "Anonyms." The copies taken to encourage publication sold readily and were soon worth a handsome premium. Any library willing to take extra sets of these cards should notify Mr. Lane, the secretary of the Publishing Section, as early as practicable.

MELVIL DEWEY.

STATE LIBRARY, }
Albany, N. Y. }

PERSONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN LIBRARIAN AND STAFF.*

BY THERESA HITCHLER, *N. Y. Free Circulating Library.*

I HAVE met with many persons who either deny the existence of personal relations in business, or strongly disapprove of them. Nor were these narrow-minded, inexperienced persons; they had seen much of the world and its ways, had gathered more experience in their respective fields of labor than I can ever hope to accumulate, and were people holding advanced positions, thoroughly respected and well liked. They were not all librarians, but had and still have the training of a staff. They all argued from the standpoint that business relations constitute one thing, personal relations another, and that it is impossible to combine the two without detriment to the one or both, so far as business results are concerned. To my mind such people labor under an erroneous idea regarding the real meaning of the expression "personal relations," or are too timid and doubtful of self to give them a fair trial, or have been unusually unfortunate in their experience.

I shall speak only from my own experience of what has been done, and what I think may be done, to perfect the personal relations between librarian and staff. Although I am a cataloger, I have had experience as librarian in charge of a branch; and, even now, my relations with the different librarians and assistants of the New York Free Circulating Library are such as to bring me into direct personal contact with them so often and so regularly that I feel sure I am speaking from the same standpoint as the librarian's.

In this experience it has not been found at all impossible to combine business and personal relations. To be sure, we must have a very strong dose of the business relations to make the existence of personal relations beneficial or even possible. A librarian should begin her career as unhampered as possible, for, when the reverse is the case, dire failure is not infrequent. The librarian, to be successful, should exert an unconscious influence upon her staff. I read somewhere not long ago, that "a man should do four times unconsciously what he does once on purpose," and so it should be with

the librarian. The librarian should study the individuality and intellectual capacity of her staff, in order to enable her to so divide the work that to each member of the staff is assigned the particular work she is best fitted for, to the greater advantage of library and public. During my years of library work I have known only fairly good assistants make very successful librarians, and this, I believe, was greatly owing to the fact that they showed a special gift for selecting the right person for the right place, and so acquiring the best possible results. Others again, when suddenly expected to act independently, developed an enthusiasm for their work which simply carried the staff along with them.

The staff is to a great extent what the librarian makes it, and the librarian should have the confidence of, and confidence in, every member of her staff. As long as the head keeps cool and collected, no matter how the work is increasing and crowding in, answering questions patiently and helping along wherever necessary, the force will keep moving. Neither librarian nor staff should consider any duty unimportant, however small it may seem. Of course the librarian should not dream of doing all the work personally, for a librarian who is not capable of making her assistants as good workers as herself (given good material) cannot be considered a good librarian. The librarian should feel so in touch with all the work in the library as to be able, at any time, to do any part of it, and do it well. She must keep up the sympathy of the different members of the staff, and, in order to accomplish this, she must not have her work seem entirely separate from theirs. She must be visible, accessible, as near the public as her staff, so as to keep in touch with everything that is going on; she should be in the front of the battle herself, and not depend altogether on the staff for information as to what is happening every day and every hour in the day; in fact the battle is half won when librarian and staff begin to understand each other, when they begin to work together. It is not a small task always to establish this very necessary harmony among a many-headed, many-opinioned force. It requires a vast

* Read before the New York Library Club.

amount of patience, tact, love for the work, and many more virtues too numerous to mention. When this has been accomplished the librarian should take the next step and try to improve upon the material on hand, for although all have a common interest, the librarian should under all circumstances be the leading spirit, always keeping the end in view, looking upon the staff as one body, but never losing sight of the fact that it is a body composed of many members, who must be treated as individuals as far as practicable. The staff must be taught to act in concert, each member subordinating her individuality to the necessities of the case. The staff, in other words, must form a club—not a bundle of separate sticks.

The librarian must be broad-minded enough not to give too much attention to detail, yet she must not over-emphasize theories. And in this way she should train her staff, whom she must imbue with her own ideas, and in whom she must try to rouse ambition without rivalry.

The idiosyncrasies encountered are many and various. I have known girls who never opened their lips if they could avoid it, pegging away at a given task and content to accomplish only that; without imagination, without ambition, regarding library work as a trade bringing in a certain stipend per month. This grade of assistant will never do anything to elevate the profession. Others again fairly bubble over with theories, and no matter how often they are shown the utter impracticability of certain of their ideas, will continue to offer them and expect you to work upon every one of their suggestions.

Then we have the capable, intelligent assistant, who does clerical work quickly and well, but unfortunately has a distaste for routine. As we all know, clerical work is necessary and important, but so is routine, and so is every branch of library work; and woe to the librarian who does not make her staff understand that—she will always risk the chance of encountering discontent and rivalry, expressed or not, which will have a bad effect on the final result. Is the final result attained when the public finds a good collection of books on the shelves, when routine duties are accomplished, when new books are bought and added? No good librarian or assistant will agree to this. For, nowadays, when old and young are eager to learn, when we have awakened to the fact that books

are tools and means to an end, it may be justly expected of the guardian of those means that they know something about them and be willing and able to place this knowledge at the service of the reading public. It ought to be one of the unwritten but fully enforced rules in every library that staff and books are there for the public.

If the librarian is of an observant nature, let her watch her assistants at the desk. She will find that though each member of her staff is willing and able to do her duty, there is great room for improvement. In casting about for ways and means, meetings, of librarian and staff, naturally suggest themselves, and the first real step toward the establishment of personal relations is made. Personally, I am much in favor of meetings between the librarian and the different members of the staff, high and low. In the first place, in libraries made up of branches, like the New York Free Circulating Library, they illustrate as nothing else will that a branch is a branch and not an independent library—that the staff is or must become one unanimous body; they afford librarian and staff an opportunity to exchange ideas, and so profit by the experience of others. They rouse ambition, and should small jealousies be created, it matters little; they will but tend to make ambition the stronger. Through this medium, topics of the day may be discussed with reference to their usefulness at the information-desk, or classes of history may be formed with reference to the courses of study pursued in colleges and schools. Indeed, such a class was organized two years ago in the 42d street branch of the New York Free Circulating Library under the directorship of the librarian-in-charge, and the result was most promising, leading more than one assistant to answer, with confidence in herself, questions asked at the desk which formerly she would have been obliged to pass on to the librarian, or to some more competent assistant. Reading clubs also may be recommended; and last, but by no means least, classes in literature—literature in its widest sense—may be formed. It seems usually taken for granted that librarians are more than well-informed on this last subject. Naturally they ought to be, but our calling is a comparatively new one, and is not yet one of the learned professions; we have many workers in our lines who lack the training necessary to engender taste and love for literary knowledge, and I

strongly advocate the formation of literature classes in connection with staff meetings.

In the New York Free Circulating Library we formed a year ago a class in literature composed of the six librarians-in-charge of the branches and their six first assistants. Under the direction of the cataloger, who met with them once each week for three hours, the study of English, French, German, and American literature was taken up, the authors of the present day only being touched upon. Each member of the class had the record of some author to present, in preparing which she was obliged in many cases to search the current literary and critical magazines. In each case a short account was given of the author's life, a list of his books, the name of what was considered his best work, with a short summary of this work, and a general characterization of style, subject, etc.

Later another class in literature was formed, which meets every Monday morning from 8 to 8.45 at our 42d street branch to acquire a knowledge of universal literature. This class also is taught by the cataloger, and assistants from the different libraries attend. In this class I began from the very beginning, taking up systematically, contemporaneously, and chronologically, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and American literature, devoting the half hour to names of important writers, the time they flourished, the works they produced, the characterization of their writings, etc. The remaining 15 minutes are devoted to practical "quiz" in questions relating to the subjects studied.

Although all knowledge is useful and welcome, a certain kind of book knowledge is essentially necessary in library work. To gain this knowledge must be a matter of primary importance to all connected with our work. It is a peculiar kind of knowledge, differing from the scholar's, the teacher's, and even from the pupil's; it is broader, and, I am sorry to say, not so deep. For the librarian's day, like that of every one else, has only 24 hours, and but a small fraction of this time can be devoted to the acquiring of book knowledge. Those bent on improving themselves will make the most of their scant leisure, and under the guidance of a well-informed leader much may be accomplished in a comparatively short time.

It is well if a new assistant can name the latest work of fiction to an eager inquirer at the

desk, but it is better far if she can supply a young student with the needed reference-books without applying to the librarian.

In course of time it will be necessary for the assistant to become not only familiar with the contents of as many books as possible, but also able to form and give an opinion on a book. It will enable her to recommend books intelligently to the public. As a means to this end it is a good plan for the librarian to have her staff read certain books selected by herself and receive individual reports on them. This was done at the 42d street branch of the New York Free Circulating Library. Each assistant took home a juvenile book (this class being chosen by the librarian because it was least known to the assistants), read it and reported on it in class, so that each member of the force could hear criticisms on all the books. The help accruing to the juvenile readers from this was promptly noticeable. A busy librarian naturally has not the time to read as many books as desirable, so that by directing the reading of her staff in this way she may have the results of their labors at her disposal.

A staff is a thing to lean upon, and the librarian must be able to lean upon her support when occasion requires, though she should always lead and never drive. It speaks well for both librarian and staff if the support can always be depended upon, but such dependence should be the exception, not the rule.

The librarian should rule with wise impartiality, encouraging and restraining, letting neither theory nor practice get the upper hand; she should not force her own methods of doing work in unimportant instances, so long as the results attained are the same, for too great attention to detail often hampers the work besides hindering independent and original effort among members of the staff.

Like all persons holding a position of responsibility, the librarian has many an opportunity for reaching out a helping hand to those in a measure dependent on her. Occasions when trustees come into direct contact with the different members of the staff are so few and far between that it is to the librarian they turn, asking to be faithfully represented, and with the librarian rests largely the responsibility of the advancement of the staff. But so long as a manly man, or a womanly woman, is at the head of a library, there need be little fear that the trust imposed in him or her by trustees and staff alike will not be justified.

THE COMBINING SYSTEM OF NOTATION.*

BY ALBERT F. ADAMS, *National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

THE refusal of the International Catalog Conference, held in London, July, 1896, to adopt any of the existing systems of classification, would seem to justify further efforts in the direction of proposing a more satisfactory scheme than any yet devised.

Even a casual examination of several systems will show a marked agreement in respect to classification. In each the whole field of knowledge is divided into about 10 main classes; these classes having a varying number of divisions, and these divisions are subdivided when necessary. Such an arrangement as this, made without regard to the notation to accompany it, seems by common consent to be the most desirable. But the systems of notation differ widely. Some use figures, some letters, and others combinations of figures and letters. The objections to the principal systems of classification appear to be aimed at the notation employed. This paper will be confined to a system of notation, leaving classification proper for future consideration.

The feeling that a better notation is needed than that of either Dewey or Cutter is constantly increasing. Dewey is limited to his 10 figures; as a result the system of classification to which it is applied cannot be scientific. Nothing better could be expected from a hide-bound system which forces subjects to conform to it, instead of adapting itself to a natural classification. In addition Dewey attempts to indicate form, geographical position, and subdivisions in such a way that it is impossible to tell which is meant; and the same country may be indicated by widely different figures. For instance:

508. is Natural History	508.7 of N. Amer.
595. is Articulates	595.7 is Insects
780. is Music	780.7 is a Conservatory of Music
550. is Geology	557. of N. Amer.
590. is Zoology	597. is Fishes
572. is Ethnology	572.97 of N. Amer.
580. is Botany	580.97 is History of botany, N. Amer.

While in numerous important cases no geographical division can be indicated. In a scientific library it is of vital importance to be able

to use geographical divisions whenever needed, and that the form and geographical numbers be written in such a way they cannot possibly be mistaken for part of the subject number. Further, a country should always be indicated by the same figures.

Cutter uses the alphabet, but in such a manner that his 26 letters seem little better than Dewey's 10 figures. In his sixth and seventh classification he employs two capital letters to designate parts of the same subject, *O* standing for zoology and *P* for vertebrates. There is nothing in his notation to aid the memory, as in Dewey's, and on the whole it seems unsuited to a large library in spite of the superior scientific classification.

I hope the system now presented combines what is good in both the Dewey and Cutter notation, at the same time omitting the objectionable features.

My notation is intended for a system of classification which embraces classes, divisions, sections, and subsections. I would indicate class by figures, divisions by capital letters, section by small letters, and subsection by small letters following a period, thus:

5Ne.c

which might mean class 5, Natural science; division N, Zoology; section e, Invertebrates; sub-section c, Foraminifera.

Form would be indicated by a figure written above the subject number, as

6

5N — Zoological Society

Geographical division would be shown by figures at the end of the subject number, as

5

5N73 — Zoological Society of the U. S.

Were I to arrange a system of classification I would have 12 or possibly 15 main classes, but for the purpose of comparison with Dewey will suppose the number to be the same as his—10. By going no further than the decimal or period the number of subjects provided for would be:

Dewey 10 X 10 X 10 = 1000

Combining 10 X 26 X 26 = 6760

Dewey crowds zoology badly. As it is

* Read before the Library Association of Washington City.

minutely divided and requires the frequent use of both form and geographical divisions, it affords an excellent subject for the comparison of our respective systems. For those subjects marked with an asterisk (*) geographical distribution cannot be indicated by Dewey, because the geographical numbers are used as part of the subject number. By my method geographical division can always be shown.

Comparison of systems of notation :

DEWEY		COMBINING
590.	Zoology	5N
590.6	Zoological Societies	6
591.	Physiological Zoology	5Na
591.4	Comparative Anatomy	5Nb
591.9	Geogr. distrib. of Animals	5Nd
592.	Invertebrates	5Ne
*593.1	Protozoans	5Nf
*593.3	Coelenterata	5Ng
*593.4	Porifera	5Nh
*593.9	Echinodermata	5Ni
594.	Mollusks	5Nj
*594.7	Bryozoa	5Nk
*594.8	Brachiopoda	5Nl
*594.9	Tunicata	5Nm
595.	Articulates	5Nn
*595.1	Worms	5No
*595.3	Crustacea	5Np
*595.4	Arachnida	5Nr
*595.5	Myriopoda	5Ns
*595.7	Insects	5Nt
595.706	Entomological Soc.	6
596.	Vertebrates	5Nu
*597.	Fishes	5Nv
*597.6	Batrachians	5Nw
*598.	Reptiles and Birds	5Nxy
*598.1	Reptiles	5Nx
*598.2	Birds	5Ny
598.20673	Ornith. Soc., U. S.	6
*599.	Mammals	5Ny73
		5Nz

The subject numbers are placed on books to show their relative position on the shelves. The books are to be arranged first in numerical order in accordance with the figures on the left of their subject number. This separates them into classes. Under each class the books are to be arranged in alphabetical order, according to the capital letters representing the divisions of each class. Each division is to be arranged alphabetically by the small letters standing for sections of each division. Lastly, subsections are arranged alphabetically under sections. Examples of subject numbers in proper order are now given :

1A	1A	1Aa	1Aa.a
2A	1B	1Ab	1Aa.b
3A	1C	1Ac	1Aa.c

In case form divisions are used the books are first arranged by subject number, then in numerical order of form number. For the numbers $5N_1$, $5N_2$, $5N_3$, $5N_4$, the order would be :

- 5N — Zoology
- 5 — Zoological periodical
- 6 — Zoological Society
- 7 — Zoological laboratory

When geographical division is used the books are simply placed in numerical order of geographical numbers under their respective subject numbers, as :

- 5Nd73 — Fauna of U. S.
- 5Nd81 — Fauna of Brazil
- 5Nd94 — Fauna of Australia

When both form and geographical divisions are used the books go first under subject number, next under form number, and lastly under geographical number. For instance, $5Nj73$ and $5Nj42$ would be

5	6
5Nj73	5Nj42
6	5
5Nj42	5Nj73

While my system is based on those of Dewey and Cutter, it has one feature possessed by neither. This is the possibility of combining subjects, which is so often done in books. I regard this feature as of such importance that I call my system the Combining system. Hundreds of books are issued treating of two or three more or less closely related subjects, but for which no provisions are made by either Dewey or Cutter. It is true both aim to make their classification cumulative, having a general class at the head which can embrace all the divisions and subdivisions ; but this is not classification or adaptable notation. There may be periodicals, society serials, and single books treating, for instance, of mathematics and astronomy, of chemistry and microscopy, of mineralogy, geology and paleontology, of agriculture, geology and meteorology, or of archeology and history. To put such publications under the subject first named, under the predominating subject, or in the general class along with from 10 to 20 other subjects upon none of which it touches, is simply a confession that the system is better suited to knowledge or things than to books. To illustrate the combining feature we will form a class made up of

subjects among which there are frequent combinations, calling it Class 2 :

2A — Mathematics
2B — Astronomy
2C — Meteorology
2D — Geography
2E — Physics
2F — Microscopy
2G — Chemistry
2H — Mineralogy
2I — Geology
2K — Paleontology
2L — Biology
2M — Botany
2N — Zoology
2R — Agriculture
2T — Archeology
2U — History

The probable combinations previously mentioned would then read :

2AB — Mathematics and Astronomy
2FG — Chemistry and Microscopy
2HIK — Mineralogy, Geology, and Paleontology
2CIR — Agriculture, Geology, and Meteorology
2TU — Archeology and History

Two or more capital letters in the same subject number would always mean a combination of divisions. To insure uniformity the combination should always begin with the subject letter standing nearest the head in alphabetical order. Take, for example, a work on paleontology, mineralogy, and geology, now

5K — Paleontology
5H — Mineralogy
5I — Geology

The arrangement would be

5HIK not 5KHI

It could be made the rule that combined subjects should immediately precede the single subject represented by the first letter of the combination. Supposing we had several books marked,

5F, 5Fm, 5Fc.e, 5FGH, 5FH,

the order would be

5FGH
5FH
5F
5Fc.e
5Fm

Two or more small letters written together would always show a combination of sections, as

5Nio — Echinodermata and Worms
5Nrt — Insects and Arachnida
5Nwx — Reptiles and Batrachia

The arrangement of combined sections would be the same as for combined divisions. That is, they should immediately precede the single

subject represented by the first small letter of the combination. As a result,

5Nio should go before 5Ni
5Nrt should go before 5Nr

Combination sections should not be confounded with subsections,

5Nrt is a combination section
5Nr.t is a subsection

Were it thought desirable, combinations of subsections could be made, as

5Nt.e — Moths
5Nt.g — Butterflies
5Nt.eg — Butterflies and Moths

By forming classes of subjects most likely to be combined, a system for nearly all the possible combinations would be provided. Still combinations between classes would sometimes be demanded. This could not be indicated in the usual way, because the classes are represented by figures. But such combinations are comparatively rare, and could be taken care of by having a few combined classes with distinctive numbers, as for instance,

1 — Philosophy and Religion
2 — Literature and Philosophy
3 — Science and Art

The exact composition of these classes could only be determined after the completion of the system of classification.

The advantages of my notation may be summed up as follows :

- (1) There can be as many main classes as needed.
- (2) Each class can embrace 26 divisions, each division 26 sections, and each section 26 subsections.
- (3) The large number of divisions and sections available makes the system expansive.
- (4) The figure placed above the subject number is easily recognized as a form division.
- (5) The geographical numbers, standing next to letters, cannot possibly be mistaken for subject numbers.
- (6) The number for each country is always the same, and can be added to any subject.
- (7) The compact arrangement of the subject number, especially when the form and geographical divisions are employed, is highly desirable when it has to be put on the back of books and on the author cards.
- (8) The combining feature enables the system to adapt itself to books as they are written, instead of attempting to force them to conform to theoretical divisions of knowledge.

REMARKS ON MR. ADAMS'S PAPER BY C. A. CUTTER.

MR. ADAMS'S system is a noteworthy step forward in the evolution which is making notation an instrument of precision. It is quite as important as the insistence on a relative location combined with a relative index, which is the great merit of the Decimal classification, or the use of figures to designate countries alone (the Local list), which is the novelty of the Expansive classification. The Combining system borrows these two from its predecessors.*

It adds two new features: (1) marking form divisions "by a figure written above the subject number," † and (2) the combining the marks of two classes for a book that treats of both. This has been done before in single instances, but to make it the rule, and to so contrive the relation that it can be done anywhere, this is an important innovation and one of the most ingenious suggestions ever made in notation.

Mr. Adams has made a serious mistake, however, in using ordinal numbers (1-16) to designate his main classes, for this entirely throws away the combining feature in regard to them. He cannot unite classes 1 and 4, for instance, because that will conflict with his class 14. And as there are no two classes that are not to be found combined in some book, this is an important defect. It is also entirely unnecessary. There is no reason why letters should not be used for the main classes. Mark the main classes a, b, c, d, etc. Then, using the same letters for each class as in the Expansive classification, we should have *bb* Philosophy and General Religion; *bc* Philosophy and Christian theology; *c* a purely Theological magazine; *cd* one which included articles on Ecclesiastical history; *jlwy* Literature, Science, Art, and Politics; ‡ *lr* Science and Arts; *ly* Literature and

* I assume it is by a slip of the pen and not intentionally that Mr. Adams apparently claims the latter as his own when he says, "For [certain] subjects geographical distribution cannot be indicated by Dewey, because the geographical numbers are used as part of the subject number. By my method geographical division can always be shown."

† As this would be troublesome in printing a catalog, because it would require a blank line above each line that contained such a figure, I would suggest using a "superior" number, such as is used for powers in algebra, thus, 5N⁷³.

‡ This is the *Atlantic Monthly's* description of itself. One would be a little surprised perhaps to find that journal in consequence of the alphabetical order in the class Gov-

Science; *no* Botany and Zoölogy. Combining divisions, we have *ffF* Archæology and History; *lBR* Mathematics and Astronomy; *mDG* Mineralogy, Geology, and Palæontology; *ImOB* Chemistry and Microscopy; finally, combining sections we have *Echinodermata* and *Worms* *oHJ*; *Insects* and *Arachnida* *oST*; *Reptiles* and *Batrachia* *pCD*.

The combining idea is, as I have said, a most ingenious one. It makes the notation a much exacter description of the character of the books, so that it fits like a glove. For a scientific library it might have, I can comprehend, great advantages; but for a general library, and particularly for the ordinary town or city library, I should not recommend it. It would break up general periodicals into too many sections; they are more convenient if kept together. And a considerable number of periodicals would be hard to classify; periodicals do not always carry their description on their title-pages; when they do the description is not always complete or even correct. It would not be easy sometimes to decide just how much infusion of a fourth subject would compel a separation from journals containing only the other three. A literary journal may occasionally have a political article, another may have now and then art articles, a third practical or economic or linguistic or theological articles. If you attempt completely descriptive notation you may have journals of substantially the same character arrayed one in class *ACLX*, another in class *CGX*, a third in class *LPX*, a fourth in *MPX*, instead of gathered together in *X* where one would expect to find them. And if you say you will neglect the sporadic intrusion of other subjects than those which form the staple of the magazine, you will not find it easy to draw the line. And what is to be done with journals that have changed their character as they grew older, introducing more subjects or becoming more simple or making both a crescendo and diminuendo? Some of these vagaries may trouble any arranger, but the loose glove can be drawn on easily where the close-fitting glove sticks.

ernment, but it would be in good company. The greater part of the popular monthlies would be there with it.

§ Chemistry is *IO* and Microscopy *mB*. Of course the marks for the two main classes must be written together, but there would be no difficulty about interpreting the marks and arranging the books, as the division letters follow in the same order

There is another slight evil. As the classes are to be arranged alphabetically it will happen half the time — by the law of averages — that a book which is occupied unequally by two subjects will be put with the class with which it has the least affinity and be separated from the books with which its prevailing character would join it. In a triple, a book will go one-third of the time in the class which it has least to do with and only one-third of the time in the class to which it really belongs. In fact it might be said that the new notation is better adapted for labelling books than for arranging them.

However, if any one using or about to use the Expansive classification likes the Combining system it is easy to unite the two, as I have done above. In my examples I have used capitals for divisions, to conform to Mr. Adams's practice; but if I were to add the Combining figure to the Expansive classification I should mark the main classes by capitals, the divisions by lower case letters, the subdivisions by capitals, the sections by lower case letters, and if it were necessary to make subsections should use for them a second lower case letter, separated by a comma (the period is needed for the size mark which precedes the author mark). For example:

Q Medicine; Qa Anatomy; Qb Physiology.
 Qab Anatomy and Physiology.
 QaN Nervous system.
 QaNa Brain; QaO Spinal cord.
 QaNaO Brain and spinal cord.
 QjPa Stricture; QjPa,a Specific stricture.

(This, by the way, is the only instance of the use of a subsection in Medicine.)

In conclusion, I protest against the assertion that "There is nothing in Cutter's notation to aid the memory as in Dewey's," which seems to me the reverse of the fact. In the Expansive classification there is a great deal of mnemonic aid from alliteration (thus G is Geography) and considerable assistance from the correspondence between different classes (thus the three classes, Literature, Literary history, and Bibliography, exactly correspond in their divisions). I do not think this a very important feature; still I do derive daily assistance from it in going to the books on the shelves, and I cannot suffer it to be said that it does not exist. Moreover, the geographical notation is a very important mnemonic feature which Mr. Adams himself has shown to be wanting in the Decimal classification. — C. A. CUTTER.

THE BRUSSELS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE OF 1897.

THE *Bulletin de L'Institut International de Bibliographie*, nos. 4-5-6 of 1897, was received late in January and is devoted to an official report of the second bibliographical conference, held under the auspices of the Institut in Brussels, Aug. 2-4, 1897. It includes the resolutions adopted by the conference, given in French, German, and English, a summarized report of the proceedings, and seven of the papers or reports presented to the conference.

The conference opened in the Hotel Ravenstein in Brussels, on August 2. "By the number of delegates, the standing of those who participated in the discussions, the variety of the program, and the interest of the communications presented, this conference must be considered as of the highest importance toward the organization of international bibliography." The sessions were presided over by M. Descamps, who opened the conference with a cordial address of welcome. The program was adhered to in detail, and the first subject presented was the actual condition of bibliography in the various countries and in the various branches of human knowledge. This was introduced with a report by M. H. La Fontaine, who reviewed the work accomplished by the Institut International de Bibliographie in the different countries and the different sciences since its organization after the first bibliographical conference held at Brussels in September, 1895. This was followed by reports of papers on bibliographical affairs in different countries given by delegates from those countries, Austria being represented by Carl Junker, secretary of the Institut in Austria; the United States by a paper on "Bibliographical endeavors in America," sent by R. R. Bowker, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL; Scandinavia by Dr. B. Lundstedt, of the Royal Library of Stockholm; Italy by Gustave Cini, of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Florence; and the Low Countries by Vorsterman Van Oye, delegate from Holland.

The second subject on the program was "General organization of a universal bibliographical index." This was combined with the third and fourth topics — "International co-operation" and "International classification" — and a general discussion embraced all three phases of international bibliographical work. A visit to the Office International de Bibliographie, where the methods of cataloging and recording were explained in detail, prepared the delegates for this important discussion. M. Paul Otlet outlined the plans of the Office and the Institut, as they had become defined during two years of work. The Institut, he said, was an association for research and discussion of persons from all countries, principally from scientific institutions, anxious to co-operate in preparing rules and methods for the issue of bibliographical publications in such form that a single universal bibliography, kept always up to date, might be substituted for the innumerable and fragmentary bibliographies now in

use. The Office is an institution recognized and in part supported by the Belgian government, charged with the preparation of this universal bibliography. Already a million and a half of cards for the catalog have been prepared and stored, and although the costly question of publication has not been considered, the catalog is at the disposition of all who can consult it personally, and copies of the titles in special subjects are sent to persons desiring them, on payment of cost of copying and transmission. Various special bibliographies have also been prepared and published by different persons, according to the rules of the Institut, and these are all included in the scheme for a universal bibliography. To bring the result of its work within general reach, the special aim of the authorities of the Office is the general establishment in all intellectual centres of its card bibliographies, in which future additions should be promptly incorporated. The principles and methods of this plan were discussed at length. M. Funck-Brentano, of Paris, stating that such a work would require the amalgamation of the catalogs of the great libraries of the world.

The question of classification awakened an animated debate, in which M. Funck-Brentano appeared as spokesman for the adversaries of the Decimal classification, and enumerated the difficulties of that system, especially in the classification of historical and literary works. Other speakers on the subject were P. Bergmans, of Ghent, who objected to the liability of errors in the D. C. figures, and C. A. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., who spoke of the Expansive classification. Among those who testified to the merits of the D. C., as applied to different sciences, were M. Baudouin, who had applied it to medicine; M. Moulon, director of the Geological Survey of Belgium, who had used it in the classification of geology; Mr. H. H. Field, of the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich, who had used it in zoology, anatomy, and physiology; and M. Weissenbruch, secretary of the International Railway Congress, who had found it applicable to the engineering sciences. Many other delegates had found it suited to other branches of science, and the majority of those present were supporters of the D. C. Plans for the extension of the D. C. in parts not yet developed were presented by M. Baudouin, of Paris, for Medicine; Micheli Augusto, of Rome, for Agriculture; M. Verhees, of Brussels, for Philology; M. Vurgey, of Brussels, for Fine arts; the Society of Physics of Paris, for Physics; J. B. Balch-Blood, of New York, for Electricity; and MM. Moulon and Simoens, of Brussels, for Geology.

In considering methods of co-operation, M. Chilovi, of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Florence, pointed out the desirability of having libraries establish card bibliographies, based upon the general bibliography of the Office International, covering all or some of the sciences, and of having future catalogs conform to the rules of the Office, so that they might become part of the general bibliography. The co-operation of scientific societies, publishers, and existing peri-

odical bibliographies was discussed, and it was urged that the rules of the Office in regard to form and methods of publication be generally observed.

Special bibliographies, as of public or society documents, and of scientific literature, were discussed, and reports were presented by MM. Jellinck, of Vienna, Losseau, of Mons, Van-nerus, of Brussels, and Manis, of Florence, regarding various technical details in the preparation of bibliographical cards. To attain to a uniformity of practice in this direction the conference directed the Institut to appoint a commission of specialists of various countries to work toward the establishment of an international code of rules for the preparation of bibliographical entries. Other questions discussed were the publication of bibliographies, as to which Mr. C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, spoke of printed catalog cards, and M. H. Gauthier, of Paris, described reproduction by photographic process; instruction in bibliography, on which two communications were presented, by Prof. Bouquillon, and MM. Lameere and Sury; and methods of compiling and printing periodical publications.

The present officers of the Institut were continued in authority until the next conference, the date of which was not decided, but which it is probable will be held in Paris in 1900.

During the conference an interesting bibliographical exhibit was displayed in the Office of the Institut. The delegates also visited, upon invitation, the Bibliothèque Royale, where the fine collection of manuscripts of the dukes of Burgundy was admired; an excursion to Anvers gave opportunity for an inspection of the treasures of the Plantin Museum; while the general festivities of the occasion comprised receptions at the city hall, offered by the municipal authorities of Brussels, and at the residence of M. Léon Somzée; an evening excursion through the forest and park of Tervueren, seen by electric lights; a breakfast at Anvers, and a dinner at the dairy of the Bois de la Cambre.

The papers presented in the conference number of the *Bulletin* are: "Ueber den stand der bibliographie in Oesterreich," by Carl Junker; "Reasons for using the Expansive classification in an international bibliography," by C. A. Cutter; "Abfassung der titelcopien," by A. L. Jellinck; "Sur l'indication du format dans les fiches," by the Count de la Navas; "Organisation des allgemeinen bibliographischen repertoriums," by A. L. Jellinck; "Les écoles du livre et la création d'une école du livre à Bruxelles," by Eugene Lameere and Charles Sury; and "Rapport sur les progrès de l'organisation bibliographique internationale depuis la première conférence bibliographique de 1895," by H. La Fontaine.

The resolutions adopted by the conference are as follows:

1: The International Bibliographical Conference recognizes the necessity of giving to the work of bibliography an international organization; after having examined the work performed in accordance with the decimal method by the International Office of Bibliography and its collaborators, the conference recommends

that they should continue their task on the basis of the widest international and scientific co-operation, while taking into account all the ameliorations which may be successively suggested. (Carried, with three dissenting votes.)

2: The International Bibliographical Conference congratulates the Belgian government on the valuable encouragement which it has given to bibliographical science during the last two years. It associates in these congratulations the following Swiss authorities: the Federal School Board, the governing council of the Canton of Zurich, and the Town Council of the city of Zurich. The conference expresses the wish that other governments may second the efforts made in view of organizing bibliographical work on a co-operative and international basis. It charges the officers of the International Institute of Bibliography with taking the steps necessary for making its deliberations known as widely as possible.

3: The International Bibliographical Conference adopts the principle of special and critical bibliographies as supplementary to the Universal Bibliographical Index. (Carried, with three dissenting votes.)

4: The International Bibliographical Conference recognizes the usefulness of forming national branches within the International Institute of Bibliography.

5: The International Bibliographical Conference urges learned societies and editors of periodicals to send every month on separate slips to the national secretaries of the International Institute of Bibliography a table of contents of the periodicals published under their editorship, for the purpose of rapidly compiling the Universal Bibliographical Index. The conference commissions the officers of the International Institute of Bibliography to communicate this vote to all the learned societies and to the editors of periodicals, informing them at the same time of the names and addresses of the national secretaries of the International Institute of Bibliography.

6: The International Bibliographical Conference expresses the wish that in higher studies greater weight should be laid upon bibliography. (Carried, with two dissenting votes.)

7: The International Bibliographical Conference expresses the wish that an agreement should be reached in the several countries between the associations of publishers, booksellers, librarians, and the International Institute of Bibliography or its national sections for founding library schools.

8: The International Bibliographical Conference commissions the officers of the International Institute of Bibliography to appoint a committee of specialists in various countries for the purpose of establishing an international code of rules to be followed in compiling bibliographical notices.

9: The International Bibliographical Conference commissions the officers of the International Institute of Bibliography to form a committee for the purpose of studying the most practical and economical method of printing bibliographical cards.

10: The assembly continues the officers of the International Institute of Bibliography in their functions until the next conference.

CLASSIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

A SPECIAL feature of the art reference department of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the collection of 15,000 photographic reproductions covering works of art, famous buildings, illustrations of life in all parts of the world, etc., which are mounted, labelled, classified, cataloged, and largely used by art students, architects, and others. They are frequently in demand by school children, to give information for compositions or to help in the preparation of historical or geographical lessons. "The classification used for the photographs is that included between and including numbers 722.1 and 729.93 in the Dewey decimal classification, with the following modifications:

732 subdivided like 930	735 subdivided like 724
734 subdivided like 723	759-93 Dutch school.

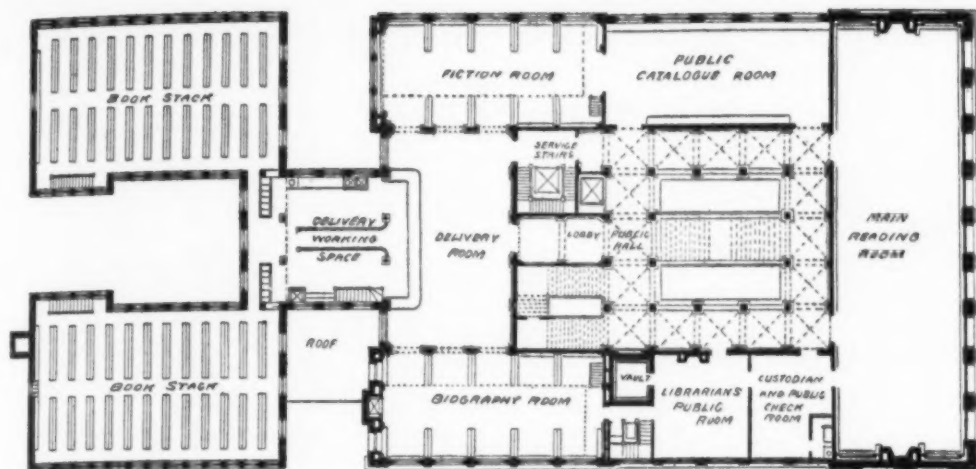
All other classes are subdivided as provided for in the classification, or are unchanged."

THE NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY PLANS.

THE plans and elevation of the new building for the Newark Free Public Library, which are given in this issue, have been published in a pamphlet by the library authorities, and illustrate what promises to be one of the most satisfactory and interesting of recent library buildings. The "conditions of competition" issued to architects were described in the JOURNAL at the time of their publication last summer (L. J., 22:390), and it is gratifying to note that the successful design is that which most closely followed the suggestive plans outlined by the library authorities. The plans were accepted in October, 1897, the successful architects being Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, and work on the building will be begun early in the spring. It is estimated that it will take about two years to complete the building, and the cost is set at \$188,000, which, however, seems rather a low estimate.

The building is, in fact, two buildings, an administration building and a stack building. It will have a frontage on Washington street of 102 ft., with a total depth of 216 ft., of which the administration building will occupy 138 ft., and the stack building 59 ft., with an open space of 19 ft. between for purposes of light and ventilation. The stacks are divided into two wings, 25 ft. apart, connected with the administration building and with each other by the delivery working space, 28 x 30. This arrangement affords the greatest possible amount of light and air, as the administration building and both wings of the book-stacks are surrounded by outside light on all four sides, the delivery working space having light on three sides. The exterior is in the Italian Renaissance style, simple in outline, the principal feature of the interior, the main reading-room, being marked on the exterior by a series of nine arched windows continuing along the entire front, each window being 6½ ft. wide and 11½ ft. high. This main story is 22½ ft. high, and is supported by a rusticated basement 15 ft. high. The second story is subordinated to the first, being treated with square-headed windows 4 ft. wide and 7 ft. high, relieved by flat pilasters, which support the main cornice. The height of the building from ground to cornice is 60 ft. It will be built probably of Indiana limestone, with light-colored granite base and steps, the side and rear walls being faced with light-colored brick with terra-cotta trimmings.

The main entrance on the ground floor is a single arched opening 8 ft. wide, to be closed by a pair of wrought-iron gates. Over the arch will be placed the seal of the library carved in stone. This opens into a main vestibule, 13 x 28 and 14 ft. high, with a barrel vault ceiling to be finished in light mosaic, with colored borders and centrepieces; the walls are to be of light gray marble, and the floor of marble tiles, with colored borders and centres. From this vestibule, entrance is given to the staircase hall, which has been made architecturally the most imposing feature of the building. It is



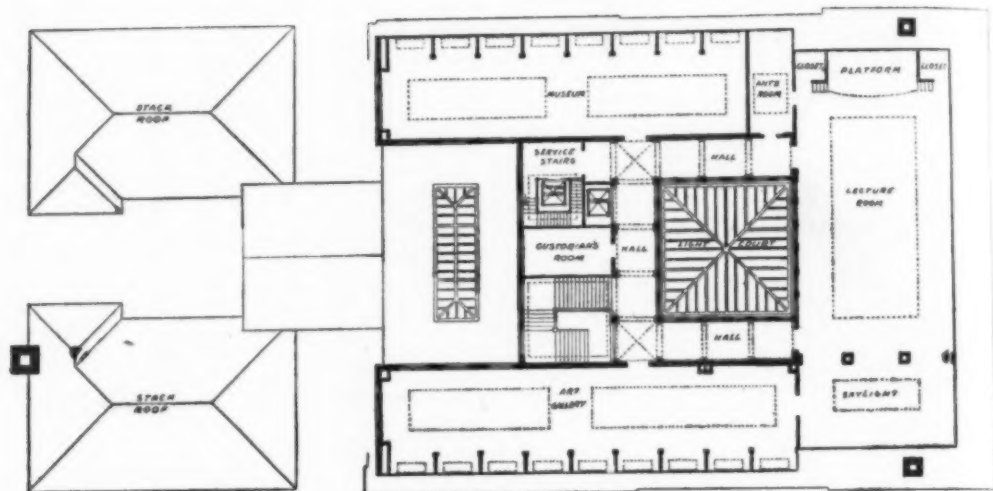
PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR

PROPERTY LINE

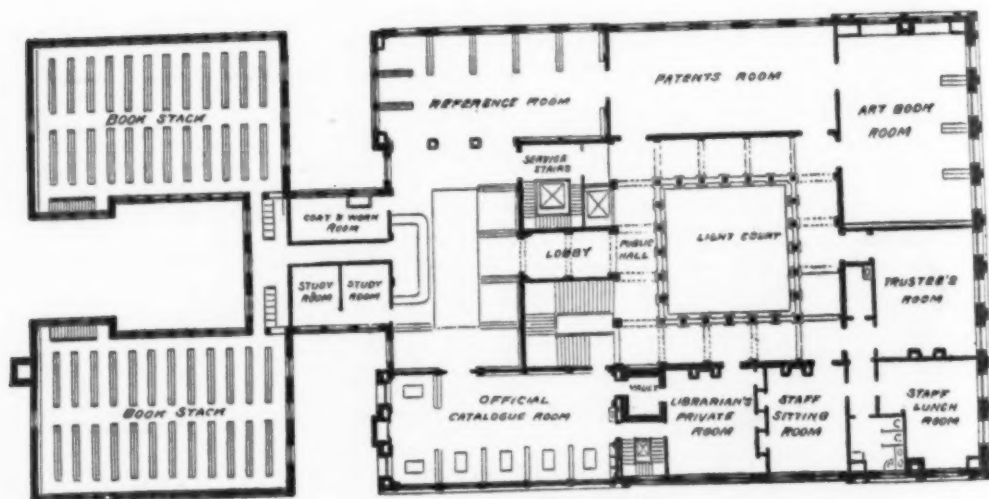


PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

FLOOR PLANS NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.



PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

49x49 in diameter, with an uninterrupted height at the centre of over 50 ft., being crowned at the top with a coved skylight nearly 30 ft. square. The lines of this skylight are carried down by a series of open arches on the two lower floors, and a light colonnade on the upper floor, forming a continuous open light court, around which are the corridors, 10 ft. wide, for the various floors. The staircase rises at the central archway of the ground floor, being directly in front of the vestibule entrance, and leads only to the main floor, in one straight flight, 10 ft. wide.

Taking first the arrangement of the ground floor, it will be seen that the only public rooms of importance on this floor are the newspaper reading-room at the north of the main entrance, and the children's room on the south, both these departments being wisely placed on the street level. Each contains over 1600 square feet of floor space, the newspaper-room having a separate outside entrance at the side. At the rear of the hall and to the right of the grand staircase is the elevator; immediately back of this, and separated from the public hall by a doorway, are the service stairs and freight elevator. The remainder of this floor is devoted to the bindery, packing and repair rooms, janitor's office, public and staff bicycle rooms, lavatories, etc., while the delivery station room forms the connecting link between the administration department and the stacks. The various lifts for the distribution and delivery of books carry up and connect with each floor of the stack and administration buildings.

To the main floor entrance is given by the central staircase, which brings the visitor directly to a lobby 10½ ft. wide, that forms the entrance to the delivery-room. This room, together with the fiction-room on the north and the biography-room on the south, form a continuous group, connected by open archways and so arranged that the attendant at the delivery-desk controls the three rooms. The fiction and biography rooms will contain bookcases arranged in alcoves, with an open gallery above also containing shelving; each room will have a capacity of over 15,000 v. The main reading-room occupies the entire Washington street front of the main floor and is 95 ft. long, 29 ft. wide, and 21 ft. high. There will be a large and imposing stone chimney piece at either end and a high panelled oak wainscot carried around the entire room. The light is entirely upon one side, and falls chiefly through the great arched windows which are placed eight feet above the floor and rise nearly to the ceiling; small square windows are also provided under each large one. Opposite the windows and connecting with the public hall are two large entrance doorways of oak. Adjacent to the reading-room and opening from it, on the south side, will be a large public check-room, back of which is placed the librarian's public room, 21x23 ft. in size, and provided with a large fireproof vault. Connection is made with the biography-room through a private hallway in which there is a staircase and lift, adjacent to the stenographer's room in an entresol over,

and to the official catalog-room and librarian's private rooms on the second floor. On the opposite side of the public hall, between the reading-room and fiction-room, is the public catalog-room, 23x51 ft. in size.

The second floor, as it is rather confusingly termed, contains the reference-room, patent-room, art book room, official catalog-room, trustees' room, lunch and sitting rooms for staff, librarian's private room, study and work rooms. The reference-room occupies the space directly over the delivery and fiction rooms below, and contains about 2600 square feet. It will have a separate delivery-desk connecting with the book-stack and lifts, and will be equipped with bookcases with a capacity of 15,000 v.

The third or top floor is devoted chiefly to lecture and exhibition purposes. It contains a large lecture-room, 25x81, an art gallery, 18x93, and a museum, 18x82, with additional alcoves.

Particular attention has been given to the questions of heating, ventilating, and lighting. The "indirect" method of ventilating will be adopted, and two immense fans will force an abundance of fresh air into all parts of the building, the foul air being drawn out at the roof by means of exhaust fans and aspirating coils. A separate electric-light plant will be installed, with two dynamos, which will generate a current sufficient for nearly 1500 lights.

The stack building will be equipped by the Library Bureau. Each wing of this building has a capacity of 200,000 v., and but one will be required to meet the immediate needs of the library. The boiler-room is placed in the basement of the south book-stack.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS.

In the last (45th) report of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Putnam touched upon the system of inter-library loans in operation at that library. These loans are designed particularly for other libraries in Massachusetts. "But it might be said that as the Boston Public Library, more nearly than any other, stands for New England as a whole in the material it attempts to accumulate, so it may justly serve New England, as a whole, in so far—(1) as this service is one that cannot be performed except by it, and—(2) as this service may be rendered by it without inconvenience to the citizens of Boston, at whose cost it is maintained." Application blanks for books are furnished to libraries interested, the applicant library agreeing to be responsible for care of the books and to submit to a reasonable penalty for its loss or mutilation. "But the whole system is subject to the following limitations: (1) the book asked for must be one out of the ordinary course—not such as it is the ordinary duty of the applicant library to supply; (2) it must be required for purposes of serious research; (3) it must be a book which may, without injury, be sent by express; and (4) it must be a book which may be spared, for the time being, without inconvenience to our local readers."

RULES FOR TITLE-PAGES.

THE London Publishers' Association some time since appointed a sub-committee to consider the wording and arrangement of the bibliographical details given on the title-pages of books. The committee recently issued their report, which is to be moved for adoption at the annual general meeting of the association, to be held in March. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TITLE-PAGES.

The committee held meetings on Tuesday, October 26; Tuesday, November 2; and Thursday, November 18; and unanimously agreed on the following recommendations:

(1) DATE.

(a) That the title-page of every book should bear the date of the year of publication, *i.e.*, of the year in which the impression, or the reissue, of which it forms a part, was first put on the market.

(b) That when stock is reissued in a new form the title-page should bear the date of the new issue, and each copy should be described as a "reissue," either on the title-page or in a bibliographical note.

(c) That the date at which a book was last revised should be indicated either on the title-page or in a bibliographical note.

(2) BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

That the bibliographical note should, when possible, be printed on the back of the title-page in order that it may not be separated therefrom in binding.

(3) IMPRESSION, EDITION, REISSUE.

That for bibliographical purposes definite meanings should be attached to these words when used on a title-page, and the following are recommended:

Impression.—A number of copies printed at any one time. When a book is reprinted without change it should be called a new *impression* to distinguish it from an *edition* as defined below.

Edition.—An impression in which the matter has undergone some change, or for which the type has been reset.

Reissue.—A republication at a different price, or in a different form, of part of an impression which has already been placed on the market.

(4) LOCALIZATION.

When the circulation of an impression of a book is limited by agreement to a particular area, that each copy of that impression should bear a conspicuous notice to that effect.

Regarding this report *Literature* observes:

"These recommendations are excellent in their way, but we are afraid the novel publisher will not easily give up the advertising advantage which he obtains by announcing his *impressions* as *editions*. The rule as regards date, which recommends the date to be the year in which the book was 'first placed on the market,' is one which should always be carried out. The habit which publishers have had for more than 190 years of disregarding such a rule, and ante-

dating many of their publications on the eve of a new year, has led the bibliographer astray more than once. We regret that the report does not recommend entering at Stationers' Hall Court the date of the beginning of the copyright of each publication. No doubt the publisher does not care that such information should be made public, but such a registration of copyright particulars would do away with a great deal of misunderstanding and troublesome labor. It has happened more than once that a publisher has continued issuing a work in one form when he had no right to do so."

HOW TO APPOINT A STATE LIBRARIAN.

From the Hartford (Ct.) Times, Jan. 15, 1898.

We feel much interest in the exciting contest which has been going on in the Kentucky legislature over the choice of a state librarian. On Tuesday evening the Democratic caucus at Frankfort was deadlocked on this issue at midnight, when an adjournment was taken till the following evening. The caucus was a public one in the Hall of Representatives, and the crowd, principally ladies, "swarmed so thick around the door on the outside that it would take a person 10 or 15 minutes to push through. The old members were reminded forcibly of the scenes during the senatorial struggle a year ago. There were many expressions of fear that the floor or ceiling would give way and precipitate a panic. The aisles were packed with men and women standing. Many of the men were members." Every Democratic member was present or represented by proxy.

There were 10 young lady candidates at the start, and each one was presented by one or more members in a flowery speech. Kentucky gentlemen can be trusted not to stint their eloquence on such an occasion. Thus we are told by the *Courier-Journal's* reporter that:

"In glowing terms the Hon. Emmett Orr, of Owen, presented the claims of one of the fairest candidates the state could produce, Miss Roberta Barnett, of Henry county.

"Miss Margaret Ingles, of Bourbon county, was presented by Senator J. M. Thomas, of Bourbon, who commended her to the Democrats and Populists of the caucus.

"Senator L. H. Carter, of Anderson, nominated Miss Mattie Crutcher, of Franklin, as a high type of old-fashioned womanhood."

And so on to the end of the 10th lovely chapter. When the voting began it appeared that Miss Pauline Helm Hardin was in the lead, but her lead was not a long one. She had only 17 votes, while Miss Calhoun had 15; Miss Sublett, 13; Miss Barnett, Miss Lucas, and Miss Crutcher, 9 each; Mrs. Martin and Miss Cochran, 8 each; Miss Ingles, 7; Mrs. Boyd, 6. It will be observed that the married ladies on the list were not by any means in the lead at the start. Immediately trading began between the friends of the several candidates, and this was kept up until the end of the ninth ballot, when the three lowest candidates had been dropped, under a rule of the caucus, leaving seven in the

field. Miss Hardin's vote rose to 20, but she needed 39 to secure her nomination. She was present, apparently, directing the operations of her supporters, for we are told that "Miss Hardin believed she could win to-night, and she tried to defeat the motion, but it was after midnight, and the members were tired. The motion to adjourn prevailed."

The *Courier-Journal* prints Miss Hardin's picture, and on the strength of it we must give her our support. We do not see how any man could refuse to vote for her, unless he had a prettier candidate. We regret to hear that she did not have a walkover, but it appears that "Mrs. J. B. Martin, of Barren county, has the best set of politicians as a whole, on her side, and she has shown unexpected strength in remaining on this long. Many believe that if Miss Hardin does not win, Miss Barnett will land the prize, while others think Miss Ingles will combine with Miss Calhoun or some one else and come out victorious. There will be a lively time here to-morrow pulling wires, laying plans, and working on the members."

P. S. Miss Hardin won on the 20th ballot at the adjourned caucus.

INTERSTATE LIBRARY MEETING.

THE Interstate meeting of librarians from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, to be held in Evanston, Ill., Feb. 21-22, promises to be thoroughly successful. The program, given herewith, is admirably balanced, bringing out especially individual phases of library work, and giving representation to every state from which delegates are expected. It will be seen that the first sessions are devoted to the general aspect of the subject; the second considers the legislative phase, touching upon state commissions and library laws; the third deals with the practical problems that confront assistants and librarians of smaller libraries; the fourth is given up to college and reference work; and the final session includes library architecture and the work with clubs and local societies.

All the sessions will be held in the assembly hall of the Orrington Lunt Library of Northwestern University, with exception of the section meetings. Special rates will be made at all hotels, and boarding-houses near the campus will be open to the visitors. Arrangements have been made to give the visiting librarians opportunity to fully inspect the university, and, weather permitting, the famous Dearborn Observatory will be visited on one of the evenings of the conference. The libraries of Chicago will extend informal receptions to all delegates, and will afford ample opportunities for visiting. Special effort has been made to secure the attendance of librarians of small libraries and of assistants in larger ones; librarians of secondary schools are also especially invited to attend. The local committee consists of Col. J. W. Thompson, chairman; Dr. G. E. Wire, Miss Lodilla Ambrose, W. W. Bishop, and Miss Mary E. Lindsay, secretary; the local committee on program are W. W. Bishop, chairman; A.

H. Hopkins, Mrs. Z. A. Dixon, Dr. G. E. Wire, and F. W. Nichols.

The program is as follows:

PROGRAM OF THE INTER-STATE CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS, FEB. 21-22, 1898.

MONDAY, FEB. 21, 2 P.M.

Address by Col. J. W. Thompson, president board of directors, Evanston Public Library: History and aim of this conference.

Address of welcome, Pres. Henry Wade Rogers, Northwestern University.

How to organize a public library in a small town, Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

The two-book system, Dr. E. A. Birge, Dean of the University of Wisconsin, trustee of the Madison (Wis.) Public Library.

Discussion opened by H. M. Utley, librarian Detroit Public Library, Michigan.

The library and children, Miss L. A. Eastman, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

Address by Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill. Reception to the visiting librarians.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 22.

Five-minute reports on state aid to travelling libraries.

a—Iowa, Mrs. Lana H. Cope, librarian, State Library, Des Moines.

b—Ohio, C. B. Galbreath, librarian, State Library, Columbus.

c—Michigan.

Library legislation. a—The history and legal powers of the Ohio Library Commission, Rutherford P. Hayes, President, Columbus, O., and First vice-president American Library Association.

b—The library laws of the central western states, Judge Neeley, Evanston.

c—Recent library legislation in Wisconsin, F. A. Hutchins, secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 2 P.M.

Assistants' meeting.

Arranging and cataloging scraps, Miss M. M. Oakley, Wisconsin Historical Society Library.

The care of pamphlets, Miss C. H. Foy, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Sunday-school libraries, William Yust, University of Chicago Library.

Binding, from a librarian's standpoint, Miss Gertrude Woodard, State Normal School Library, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Should public libraries purchase books in foreign languages for foreigners in their cities? Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

College, schools and reference library section. (Meeting in Memorial Hall, Garrett Biblical Institute.)

The problem of the high school library, F. L. Bliss, principal Detroit Central High School.

The analytical card index to current periodicals now undertaken by the Publishing Section

of the A. L. A., C. W. Andrews, librarian John Crerar Library, Chicago.

The care of college and school catalogs, Miss E. D. Swan, librarian Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Plans for a co-operative list of American dissertations and university publications. General discussion.

Collections of works of alumni and faculties in college libraries, A. S. Root, librarian Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

Essentials of a library building, Oscar Blumer, architect, Chicago.

Library work in a manufacturing community, Mrs. M. A. Sanders, Pawtucket, R. I.

The use of magazines in reference work, F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co.

Libraries and women's clubs, Miss Merica Hoagland, Fort Wayne, Ind., president Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs.

Informal reception, and inspection of the Orrington Lunt Library.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Secretary: Melvil Dewey, New York State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

A. L. A. ACTION ON SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

THE executive board of the American Library Association has passed the following resolutions:

"*Voted*, That the public documents committee of this association be requested to act promptly and vigorously in its behalf, in urging on the proper authorities at Washington the strong wishes of the organized librarians of the country as expressed by their unanimous resolution and by their well-known interest that the entire public documents library and offices be put on its proper plane like a scientific bureau rather than a mere administrative division, and that it be transferred to the Library of Congress where it properly belongs, and where its work can be done better, at less cost, and to the great gain of the libraries and students of the country, who make use of government publications.

"*Voted*, That the committee be authorized to send one or more representatives to Washington to explain the immense practical importance to all libraries, both here and abroad, of having this important bibliographic work done under competent expert direction, and not subject to frequent changes, which must inevitably be as ruinous to any satisfactory results as would be reorganization of a cataloging staff in a library in the midst of the publication of a great catalog started on a definite plan."

MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary*.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CONFERENCE,

JULY 2-11, 1898.

DATE OF CHAUTAUQUA CONFERENCE.

AS stated in the previous number of the JOURNAL the executive board has voted that the A. L. A. conference of 1898 at Chautauqua be held on the week of July 4, and that members be invited as far as practicable to arrive on Saturday, July 2, and to remain, if possible, till a week from the following Monday, thus giving nine days together at headquarters.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

THE old students of the New York State Library School are taking a warm interest in the 1898 meeting, which, by action of the executive board at Oxford, is really made a kind of decennial of the establishment of a professional school of librarianship. The class secretaries and alumni association promise to get out a full attendance. The classes are arranging to get together at dinner and lunch parties, and in every way to make the meeting memorable. The Chautauqua officials are planning to do their part, not only because the meeting is on their lake, but because the program includes the work of Chautauqua as the other special feature and the one most closely allied to the main topic of library training. The library is more and more recognized as the natural centre for the work of study clubs, extension teaching, lecture courses, summer schools, and all that important group of agencies which are classed under the head of home education. The two great topics for the year are, therefore, professional librarianship and home education, each treated in its various phases by recognized leaders.

A request has come in for a booksellers' and binders' section and for a teachers' section, to meet at the same time as the elementary, and the college, reference and large libraries' sections. By this plan of sections each distinct interest will have opportunity for at least one full meeting without missing any part of the main program.

Time. The main body will go to Chautauqua Saturday, July 2, spending Sunday and July 4 together and beginning active work on Tuesday, July 5, getting through in time for those who wish to attend the Library Department of the National Educational Association at Washington, which follows immediately after the A. L. A. meeting. Unusually favorable arrangements for travel are already well advanced and will be announced as soon as completed. A few have suggested that September was a better date than early July, but this year certainly the date chosen is much preferable. It comes after the close of the schools and colleges, at the beginning of the usual vacation season, and before the summer resorts have become shabby with the heat and crowds of the summer. It is probable that early July will continue to be the preferable date whenever we are meeting at summer resorts. It is impossible to get low rates and satisfactory accommodations in the busy season, and in nearly every case it is better to go before rather than after the crowd.

MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary*.

THE POST-CONFERENCE REST, JULY 9-16.

THE committee in charge of local arrangements for the Chautauqua conference has received many enthusiastic letters in acknowledgment of its first announcement of place, date, and plans for the coming conference. Many have written that they will be in attendance, some even have engaged rooms. All things point to a large and representative gathering, that none can afford to miss.

The proposition for a Post-Conference Rest has met with instant and most emphatic approval, as the following citations from a few of the letters received will testify:

"The Post-Conference Rest I think a capital plan. The ideal in conventions will be reached when people will decide, once for all, to hold their meetings in such a place as Lakewood, and stay together for rest and acquaintance. It will do more to strengthen the association and professional feeling than all else. I hope to be present and nearly every one else I know does. Such a delightful place is a great inducement to people who have to use their vacation for the A. L. A. meeting."

Another prominent librarian writes: "I endorse most heartily the proposition to make the week of July 11-16 a *P. C. Rest* rather than the usual *P. C. Trip*. I speak from actual knowledge of the locality, and am well aware of the opportunities that abound there for both enjoyable recreation and vacation benefit. In coming and going to and from a central point like Lake Chautauqua the majority of our attendance will have sufficient railroad travel for a July trip, and will profit much individually by such a stop-over."

Yet another says: "You are right in emphasizing the restfulness of the Lake Chautauqua meeting, for I do think after the succession of city distractions and dissipations, that is the feature that most A. L. A. folk look forward to most eagerly."

Others write: "I think your *P. C. Rest* has an alluring sound"—"The idea of a rest is good!"—"I think the scheme of allowing a week for rest and pure recreation a most excellent one"; while several have said that the plan appeals to them especially because it makes a long and expensive trip worth while, for it will afford not only the help and inspiration of the meetings during the conference week, but will also give opportunity for a genuine rest and vacation in a delightful place, with pleasant and congenial company, and all without additional travelling expenses.

Though many have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the plan, are there not others who wish to be heard in the matter? The local committee desires that all shall have a voice in deciding how the post-conference week shall be spent.

The greeting of the local committee was mailed to all A. L. A. members. If any failed to receive a copy, a postal card, addressed to the chairman of the committee, giving name and address, will cause the omission to be supplied. The committee is preparing a supplementary mailing list of trustees, librarians, assistants, and all interested in library work. Will not all members of the association make it a personal matter to aid the committee by sending names of persons whom they wish to attend the coming conference, and desire to interest in the A. L. A.?

Address all communications for local committee to

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Chairman*.

JAMES FRENDEGAST FREE LIBRARY,
Jamestown, New York.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

SCOPE OF THE PORTRAIT INDEX.

THE first aim should be to include works containing *good* portraits—portraits of real value either on account of their excellence as portraits or their beauty as works of art. Of such works as many as possible should be included, but it being doubtless impracticable to include *all*, the first choice should be given to those more generally accessible and to those portraying persons most likely to be inquired for.

Second-rate work will be sparingly admitted, (1) when better representations of fairly important characters cannot be had, and (2) when books are pretty generally owned by smaller libraries, so that enough easily accessible material may be found in the index to make it worth while for libraries of moderate size to own it.

Distinctly poor work will not be admitted at all, except for very special reasons.

The books indexed will in general be done completely. When not so indexed for any reason, they will be noted as partially indexed in the list appended to the index.

For the present, genealogies and local histories will in general be omitted. Current periodicals indexed in the "Cumulative index" will be omitted beginning with Jan., 1897.

Suggestions of works to be indexed and offers of help should be addressed to the editor, W. C. Lane, or to Miss Nina E. Browne, assistant secretary of the Publishing Section, at the Boston Athenæum.

LIST OF FRENCH FICTION.

A brief list of French fiction suitable for public libraries has been prepared by Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library and of the Fisk Public Library, New Orleans, La., and Mme. Sophie Cornu, professor of French at the Normal School, Montreal. The Publishing Section expects to publish this during the spring. Further announcements will be made later.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA STATE L. COMMISSION.

The members of the newly created Georgia State Library Commission have not yet been appointed.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

SECTION MEETING, OSHKOSH, JAN. 28-29, 1898.

A LIBRARY meeting, under the auspices of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, was held at Oshkosh, on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 28 and 29, 1898. There is a great library revival in the northeastern and central eastern parts of Wisconsin, and this meeting was arranged to meet the demand for information about libraries in that part of the state. 21 libraries were represented by librarians and trustees.

The sessions were opened by G. C. Jones, a trustee of the Appleton (Wis.) Free Public Library, who gave a practical talk on the way in which the Appleton library was started. In Oct., 1896, a few citizens opened a reading-room, which sprang into immediate favor. A book-social was given, at which 700 good books were contributed. Many citizens have since made donations of 50 books each, the number of books in the library now aggregating 2800. The city first gave the use of the council-chamber for a reading-room, and the city council has also recently voted a half-mill tax, netting \$2000 a year for the support of the library.

Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, cataloger at the Milwaukee Library, followed with a helpful paper on "How to classify and catalog a small library." So graphically did Miss Van Valkenburgh depict the trials and tribulations of the untrained librarian, struggling with her first all-too-expansive problems, that a sigh of relief went up from her sympathetic hearers when she married her heroine off at the end.

Miss A. H. McDonnell, of Green Bay, then explained the merits of the two-book system. In the discussion that followed, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that two cards were a nuisance to the average borrower, and that a system should be devised by which charges for two books could be made on one card.

R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society, spoke of ways in which local librarians may help local historians. Mr. Thwaites alluded to the coming semi centennial of the state as the day of judgment for the librarians who had not preserved newspaper files, pamphlets, circulars, etc., from which local histories could be compiled. He suggested that it might be possible for librarians, in the smaller towns, to prevail upon editors of the local papers to strike off, on book-paper, one or more copies of the daily or weekly record for future preservation.

Miss L. L. Pleasants, librarian Menasha Public Library, read a scholarly paper on "Influence of good fiction upon character," in which she spoke of the influence for good exercised by the heroine of one of the dear old fairy tales upon the mind of the child, and then traced the development of this influence through the child's later reading.

Miss M. A. Skinner, librarian of the Oshkosh State Normal School, explained the purposes of library training schools as imbuing students with the true "library spirit."

A paper on "The reading-room," by Miss E. D. Biscoe, librarian Eau Claire Public Library, was read by the secretary. Miss Biscoe described the reading-room as the right arm of the library, and entered into detail concerning its furnishings. Flowers should constitute the reception committee; carefully selected pictures give an added charm to the room, but above all, have a fireplace with glowing (real) logs for cold winter evenings. A bulletin-board was considered invaluable, in calling attention to articles on current events.

Dr. E. A. Birge, trustee of the City Library of Madison, in his talk on "Relation of the trustee to the library," said that the first and most responsible duty which befell boards of trustees was the selection of a librarian. No person who is merely an object of sympathy in a community should be chosen for such position; but the best person that could be found, in or outside a given community, should be selected. After such person is found, she should be let alone. Dr. Birge was inclined to favor the appointment of men only on boards of trustees, as he feared the gentler sex did not always distinguish the difference between counsel and interference. J. M. Pleasants, mayor of Menasha, Wis., took the opposite view, and stated that he would gladly have appointed women on the library board of his city, had the city charter permitted.

Announcement was made of the Summer School of Library Science, to be held at Madison, during July and part of August, 1898. Circulars will be sent to all interested, on addressing the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The afternoon session was then adjourned.

About three years ago a Mrs. Harris, of Oshkosh, after providing in her will for the disposition of portions of her property for specific purposes, turned over the residue of her estate to the city of Oshkosh for public library purposes, on condition that the city raise a sum equal to the residue of her property, estimated to be worth \$60,000. By the terms of the offer but four months remain in which the city can avail itself of the bequest. It was, therefore, to arouse interest in this bequest that the officers of the commission arranged for a mass-meeting on Friday evening, at which talks were given on "The Oshkosh library and the Harris bequest," by Judge C. D. Cleveland, president of the local board; "What the library can do for the child," Miss L. E. Stearns, Milwaukee; "The library as a source of refreshment," Dr. E. A. Birge; "The library and the working man," F. A. Hutchins, Madison. These talks were interspersed with musical selections, and were followed by a series of stereopticon views, exhibited by Miss Stearns, of the interior and exterior of some of the most modern as well as magnificent public libraries in the country. Miss Stearns began with the National Library at Washington, and closed the series with a view of a travelling library kept on top of a milk-cupboard in a farm-house in Wood county.

The sessions were resumed on Saturday morning, at the State Normal School, with a talk by F. A. Hutchins on "The relation of the

Wisconsin Free Library Commission to the travelling library movement." Mr. Hutchins outlined the work accomplished during the life of the commission, and bespoke the co-operation of the student-teachers in supplying travelling libraries to their home communities.

Mrs. Alice Seeney, librarian of the Marinette Free Travelling Library Association, gave a report of the workings of that body. She said that the association was organized by Miss Stearns on Dec. 3, 1897. Since that time over 300 fresh, new books have been donated and six bookcases have been ordered, in which the books and periodicals will be sent out at once. The headquarters of the association are at the rooms of the Marinette Public Library, the same librarian serving both organizations.

Mrs. F. E. Teetshorn, chairman of the travelling library committee of the Woman's Club at Green Bay, reported that five boxes had been sent out in Brown county by the Shakespear Club and Woman's Club, and that more boxes were to follow shortly. Mrs. Teetshorn read letters from some of the recipients, one of whom stated that 32 of the 50 books were issued the first day!

Miss Harriet Cecil Magee, president of the Art Department of the National Educational Association, spoke on "The power and mission of a picture." The talk was illustrated with framed engravings and photographs, noticeable among which were examples of the pictures which Senator Stout is circulating in Dunn county.

The afternoon session comprised talks on "The teacher's duty as librarian," by L. E. Gettle, state superintendent's office, Madison; "Books of adventure for boys," F. G. Kraege, superintendent of schools, Green Bay; and "The child and the library," by Miss M. E. Dousman, Public Library, Milwaukee. All of these proved most helpful and instructive to the student-teachers, parents, and librarians.

State Library Associations.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

President: G. T. Clark, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: F. J. Teggart, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford P. O.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

THE December meeting of the Library Association of Central California was a joint session with the California Teachers' Association, and was held December 30, 1897. President Rowell presided and the meeting was a great success. The topic "The relation of the library and the school" received attention from the point of view of teacher and librarian and the discussions were most interesting.

In the opening paper, "Desirability and utility of use of public libraries by school children," Miss Jane S. Klink said "there is no more distinctive difference between educated and unedu-

cated persons than the use of good English in speaking," and argued that one of the important uses of the child's reading is to increase, improve, and correct the vocabulary.

To the question, "At what age should children begin to do supplementary reading and to refer to libraries?" Mr. E. M. Cox, superintendent of the Santa Rosa public schools, said: "I take supplementary reading to mean all reading supplementing the regular class-work assigned pupils. There is a question in my mind whether it is the province of the public library or of the school library to furnish the books desirable for children before they reach the sixth year of school life, but this question is foreign to my topic and I leave it for future discussion. But whether it falls to the lot of the public or the school library it is very essential that there should be an abundance of good books." "I should say that the public library could not be used to advantage before the sixth grades, although the school library might be used much earlier." Miss I. E. Dubois held that the reading should have definite direction, thus saving much loss of time and enthusiasm, that "reference-books" should not mean only encyclopedias but include comprehensive works in all branches of study. Of these copies in plenty must be furnished so that the dread "not in" may not quench the ardor of the child.

Mr. G. T. Clark gave an interesting account of the establishment of a children's room in the San Francisco Free Library, and the efforts made to encourage its use.

Mr. F. J. Teggart gave a bright, crisp talk on "Special privileges to teachers."

Mrs. May L. Cheney's talk on the "Use of books by boys" was from the point of view of a mother and made a deep impression on the audience. She said: "There are two things to be gained by the proper use of books by children. Of course, one is a familiarity with the correct forms of our language, the other a wider information and a keener inspiration than the narrow range of the best course of study can supply. These two objects divide the books we give our children into two classes—books prepared for children adapted to their limited vocabulary, and books which may be described as pure literature. The transition from the first to the second class of books should be made as early as possible, but we should not underrate the value of the first steps in the long journey which is to carry the child through many lands and open to his enchanted vision the vistas of fairyland, of the world of adventure, of history, and later of science and art. It is due to the fact that we underrate the importance of these first steps that so many children never get beyond them. There is a stage in the process of learning to read, as all teachers know, when the child's curiosity about the words themselves supplies a sufficient incentive to study. During this stage he cares nothing about the sense of what he reads. One of my boys read sums out of an old mental arithmetic with avidity at this stage. The "Do we go up" style of reading-book was undoubtedly an unconscious result of this phase of child

development. Since children cared nothing about the sense of what they read in the beginning, why not teach them to read senseless strings of words? The mischief of this plan, practised by generations of teachers, was that the stage I have mentioned lasts so short a time. By the time he has mastered one or two hundred words his interest flags, and unless the words he reads say something to him he is in danger of wearying of the whole business of learning to read. Of course, I am aware that this fact has been recognized, and that few modern reading-books are open to the criticism made above. As soon as the child has a vocabulary of a couple of hundred words we should supply him not with one book to be conned over and over, but with a number of books, that he may read the same words in different connections until he feels their meaning."

Mrs. Cheney then gave a list of the books that helped her boys to learn to read and her method of using them. Lack of space prevents giving the list here, but any one interested may obtain it on application. She continued: "I have always tried to give my boys as wide a range of reading as possible. We hear a great deal nowadays about following the line of the child's interest. My experience indicates that a healthy child's interest is as wide as his information. To be sure, his interest in one kind of book is stronger at certain times than at others. But to seriously discuss whether myths and folk stories, or nature stories, or stories from history and biography are best for children, seems to me a waste of time. Why not give them all of these, and do not omit good poetry and something to foster a sense of humor as well?"

Miss M. Castelhun followed with a practical, carefully considered paper on "Books that girls like," and the session closed with an address on "Travelling libraries in California," by Mr. W. P. Kimball.

A. M. JELLISON.

THE January meeting of the association was a combination of business and pleasure in a ratio of 1 to 16 and this small percentage of business — the election of officers for the coming year — was so colored and brightened by jest as to be most entertaining. The San Francisco Teachers' Club placed their cosy rooms at the disposal of the association, and a large audience faced President Rowell when he called the meeting to order on the evening of January 14.

After a few words of cordial welcome the president read his annual "Record of the year," in which he reviewed the events of the past 12 months as they affected the association, incidentally touching up the fads of individual members. When the applause and laughter that greeted his address had subsided, the business of election of officers was taken up. A strong effort was made to continue Mr. Rowell as president, but he declined, and the association was compelled to be satisfied with elevating him to the dignity of being the first past-president of the L. A. C.

The election proceeded with the following re-

sult: President, G. T. Clark, librarian San Francisco Public Library; Vice-president, A. M. Jellison, librarian Mechanics' Institute; Secretary, F. J. Teggart, assistant librarian Stanford University; Treasurer, Miss Emily I. Wade, cataloger San Francisco Public Library. The president introduced Mr. Charles A. Murdock, who took charge of the installation ceremonies. Mr. Murdock said farewell to the departing dignitaries, and then proceeded to give excellent counsel to the incoming officers. His remarks were forcible, and it is safe to say that if the advice contained in his witty address be followed, great things may be expected in the new year.

An interesting musical and literary program, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Beatrice Wade, was listened to with much pleasure, after which refreshments were served.

A. M. JELLISON.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Box 1589, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

Secretary: Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

Treasurer: Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

Secretary: C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

Treasurer: Miss L. A. Field, Decatur.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Col. J. W. Thompson, Public Library, Evanston.

Secretary: Miss Ange V. Milner, State Normal College, Normal.

Treasurer: P. F. Bicknell, University of Illinois, Champaign.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. C. Leach, Public Library, Kokomo.

Secretary: Albert Faurot, Rose Polytechnic Institute Library, Terre Haute.

Treasurer: Mrs. Isabella McIlhennen, Public Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Alice G. Chandler, Town Library, Lancaster.

Secretary: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Boston.

Treasurer: Miss A. L. Sargent, Public Library, Medford.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Mrs. A. F. Parsons, Public Library, Bay City.

Treasurer: Miss Lucy Ball, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gratia Counterman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

Secretary: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Mrs. M. E. Abell, Public Library, Beatrice.

THE Nebraska Library Association held its regular meeting in the library building of the State University of Nebraska, on Dec. 28. The president, Prof. W. E. Jillson, of Doane College, Crete, presided at the meeting.

Miss Carrie Dennis, of the Lincoln Public Library, read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on "Children's reading." She had sent out a series of questions to be answered by the school children of several towns of the state. The results showed that the children of the sixth grades read the best books, and that boys read better books than girls. The children who come to the Lincoln Public Library are educated away from the "Pansy" and "Elsie" books as rapidly as possible. Miss Dennis recommends the children's room as a help in raising the grade of literature demanded by the children. Such a room is shortly to be opened in the Lincoln Public Library.

Mrs. Abell, of the Beatrice Public Library, read an earnest paper on "The influence of the library on the community." The function of the library as a public entertainer was dwelt on, the speaker warmly advocating the use of the library by those who wish merely to be amused. She spoke of the legitimate uses of good fiction in this connection, and added that there is no excuse for poor fiction on library shelves. She urged a closer connection between the library and the school. It was evident that the people of Beatrice, along with their public library, are fortunate in having something without which the best library is but a heap of books—a librarian who carries to her calling the true library spirit.

Mr. Jay Amos Barrett, librarian of the Nebraska State Historical Society, read a paper on the libraries of Nebraska. The first library of the territory was established by act of congress in 1855. The governor, in his message that year, reported that \$5000 had been received, and was being expended in the purchase of the

"choicest legal, literary, and miscellaneous works," with the further consolation that it "will place within the reach of our citizens an almost inexhaustible fund of useful information." After many ups and downs this territorial library has become one of the best law libraries in the country. Libraries have slowly sprung into existence all over the state, but the greater part of the work remains yet to be done. Mr. Barrett advocated the adoption of a compulsory library law which should establish public libraries in organic connection with schools everywhere in the state.

The discussion turned on the advisability of placing the public library under the direction of the school board. It was stated that this form of library government had often proved to be a gigantic mistake—whereupon a member said that it had often proved to be a gigantic mistake to place the school under the control of our school boards.

Miss Edna D. Bullock gave a brief description of the Nebraska City Public Library, which was opened last April.

Further discussion brought out the relations which the Omaha, Lincoln, and Beatrice public libraries sustain to the public schools.

At the business meeting which followed, it was decided to continue the efforts to secure travelling library legislation, and the committee which had the work in hand last year was continued. A committee was appointed to take steps toward a library congress to be held in Omaha during the exposition. A communication from the Bureau of Education stated that such a congress was contemplated. The following officers were elected for 1898: President, Prof. W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete; 1st vice-president, Miss Edna D. Bullock, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; 2d vice-president, Miss Margaret O'Brien, Omaha Public Library; Secretary, Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha Public Library; Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Abell, Beatrice Public Library.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. P. Hill, Public Library, Newark.

Secretary: Miss Beatrice Winsor, Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

THE second joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., Friday to Monday, March 25-27, 1898. The attendance is likely to be considerably over 150, but ample accommodations will be provided.

The Pennsylvania R.R. has been selected as the official route, and the fare will be:

New York to Atlantic City and return.	\$4.75
Newark to Atlantic City and return ..	4.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return.....	1.75

Excursion tickets good to return within 10 days.

The Grand Atlantic Hotel will again serve as headquarters.

HOTEL RATES.

One day..... \$2.50
Friday to Monday..... per day, 2.25

Please notify the secretaries of intention to be present.

BEATRICE WINNER, *Secretary New Jersey Library Association, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

MARY P. FARR, *Secretary Pennsylvania Library Club, Girls' Normal School, Phila., Pa.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

Secretary: W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank Conover, Public Library, Dayton.

Secretary: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Treasurer: Martin Hensel, Public School Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Helen G. Sheldon, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

FOR notice of joint meeting of Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, see under heading N. J. Library Association.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison.

Secretary: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public Library, Chippewa Falls.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

Librarian and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

Books of all kinds are wanted by the association, which will be glad to pay freight charges on any contributions sent.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Anderson H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library.

Secretary: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Jan. 6, in the library of Armour Institute of Technology. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. On call of committees, Miss Ahern said that she had been requested to make a statement for the chairman of the committee on permanent headquarters, who was unable to be present at this meeting. The committee, having confined its efforts to the particular place contemplated by the club when this committee was appointed, had so far been unable to obtain the necessary permission for its use, and considered that the prospects of final success in that direction were so small as to make additional attempts almost useless. The committee desired to learn the pleasure of the club before turning its attention to other quarters. On suggestion of the president the committee was temporarily continued without further instructions. Miss Elizabeth M. Furness was elected to membership in the club.

A letter from Mr. W. W. Bishop, relating to the changes in the United States Public Document Office, and the removal of Mr. Crandall, and advocating the appointment of a committee to take action in the matter, was read and discussed at length. Miss Elizabeth Porter Clarke made a statement of the facts in the case, as known to her. Mr. Hastings moved that the president be instructed to appoint a committee of three, he to be chairman thereof, to draw up a protest against the removal of Mr. Crandall. The secretary read a copy of a letter, dated April 26, 1897, from one of the senators from Illinois, in reply to a similar protest submitted on behalf of this club upon the same subject. Mr. Josephson moved to amend the motion by instructing the committee to consider the matter and take such action as might seem advisable. The motion as amended was carried. The president announced the following appointments to the committee on compiling statistics of libraries of Chicago and Cook county: W. W. Bishop, chairman, Laura E. W. Benedict, Gertrude Forstall, Margaret A. Hardinge, A. G. S. Josephson, Caroline McIlvaine, A. E. Norris, C. B. Roden, H. T. Sudduth, Jessie Van Vliet, Irene Warren, Elma Warwick.

Mr. Josephson read an interesting paper on "Library progress in Germany," describing the status of the library movement in that country, and giving an account of the proceedings of the first librarians' conference, held last summer in Dresden.

Miss Cornelia Marvin delivered an address on "Home libraries in Chicago." Miss Marvin related the history and detailed the methods of the work done under patronage of Armour

Institute, of placing select collections of juvenile books in various homes in the humbler quarters of the city, and allowing these books to circulate among the neighboring families. The president suggested the appointment of a committee of the younger members of the club to assist in continuing this work, which was now almost at a standstill, owing to the lack of volunteers to take charge of these "Home libraries," of which over 20 were ready to be sent out. On motion the subject was made a special order for the next meeting of the club. The meeting then adjourned.

C. B. RODEN, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY ROUND TABLE.

As noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January (p. 32), there has been organized among the employees of the Chicago Public Library a Round Table. Mr. E. F. L. Gauss is the president, Mr. C. R. Perry is the secretary, and Mr. J. R. Patterson, Miss C. L. Elliott, and Mr. J. J. McCarthy are the program committee for 1898. Meetings are held monthly in the library building after the close of the day's work. A small luncheon is in readiness at 5.30 p. m., and after this is disposed of the program follows. Three successful meetings have been held, with an average attendance of about 40.

The object of the club may be shown best by quoting from the by-laws: "The undersigned employees of the Chicago Public Library, in order to make their work more pleasant and themselves more capable in the performance of their various duties, and in order to improve their minds and memories in things literary and bibliographical, hereby organize the Chicago Public Library Round Table for the discussion of problems in library work and the study of literature and library science."

This is the first organization of the sort formed in the library, but as the secretary, Mr. Perry, says, "our new building seems to have proved an inspiration to us."

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY ROUND TABLE.

"A little work, a little play
To keep us going — and so, good-day!"

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

Secretary: T. W. Idle, Columbia University Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Cosmos Club.

Secretary and Treasurer: F. H. Parsons, U. S. Naval Observatory.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

THE 28th regular meeting of the Library Association of Washington City was held at the Columbian University on Jan. 12, it having been decided to meet during the balance of this season on the second Wednesday of each month instead of the fourth as heretofore.

The announcement was made of the election to membership of the following persons: Dr. Robert Fletcher, Prof. Stephen B. Weeks, W. J. Rhees, Charles Martel, Mrs. E. R. Davidson, Mrs. B. C. Morris, Miss Alice S. Griswold, and Miss Anna M. Rea.

Resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Col. Will H. Lowderwik were passed.

After the routine business Mr. Henry R. Evans read an interesting paper on "Occult literature and its classification." After reviewing the history of the subject, he criticised at some length the various systems of classification of occult works in vogue among librarians. He called attention to the fact that the Dewey decimal system provided one of the most philosophical classifications of occult sciences yet made, though incomplete in some respects. For example, no provision was made for psychical research, that branch of scientific investigation which has to do with the so-called phenomena of spiritism and theosophy. He also referred to the fact that Dewey did not provide for alchemy under the head of occult sciences, but placed it under chemistry exclusively. Said Mr. Evans: "Though alchemy belongs to the early history of chemistry, yet it is also intimately related to the occult sciences, inasmuch as all early efforts at the transmutation of metals and the discovery of the elixir of life were conducted according to magical rites and formulas, whereby the spirits of the celestial spheres were evoked to aid the operations of the alchemist. The technical jargon and symbolisms of alchemy were likewise used by many occult authors of the middle ages to conceal a system of mystical philosophy, having no connection whatever with the transmutation of metals, etc. To separate alchemy from the occult sciences is like dissection of the heart from the body."

Mr. Evans also recommended that modern theosophy, the cult established in the occident by Madame Blavatsky, be included under occult sciences, as well as under religion, because it is an attempt to revive the magic arts of the ancients, astrology, etc. He deprecated the custom of certain catalogers of placing modern magic or prestidigitation under the head of occult sciences, because conjuring tricks properly belong under the head of Amusements and diversions.

At the close of the paper, a number of interesting old books on magic, astrology, alchemy, etc., published during the 15th and 16th centuries were exhibited. One was a rare work on alchemy by Cornelius Agrippa, the famous physician and necromancer; another the curious "Book of prophecies," by Nostradamus, court astrologer to Charles IX. of France. "This celebrated work was placed under the ban of the Pope in the year 1777, because it predicted the final downfall of the papacy at Rome."

A bibliography of modern occult journals was exhibited by the president of the association, and gave rise to some interesting remarks by the members present.

F. H. PARSONS, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

POSTING BULLETINS.

SOME interesting practice in preparing bulletins for posting in loan-rooms has been begun by both classes. The pictures of the "Century gallery of portraits" being of uniform size, a simple oak frame, with an adjustable back, will allow an easy change of pictures. Each student has chosen one portrait, and, working independently, will place with his picture such readers' lists and notes as in his judgment will best serve as a bait to coax the reader to call for more and better books. Each bulletin prepared is exhibited and comes under the criticism of the class as well as the leader, both as to matter and attractiveness of presentation. Pictures of Pope Leo and of Kipling were the first chosen, and the discussion of the original work was lively and valuable. The action of 30 minds on a common problem results in a diversity of ideas and an efficiency not attainable by simply mentioning in class the use of bulletins by libraries and letting practice go until the student takes up work in his own library, without being subject to criticism from his peers.

DUPLICATE NOVELS.

The school has been interested in the discussion of the plan for relieving the demand for the most popular fiction by buying duplicate copies and charging the reader five cents for the privilege of drawing a copy. As soon as the demand for any book ceases it is sold. The junior class claim that the principle underlying this practice is contrary to the spirit of a free library supported by public taxation. Mr. Crunden, of the St. Louis Public Library, says of the plan as carried out by him, it is "the best approximation to a solution of the new popular fiction problem"; but adds, "it does not give entire satisfaction, for some persons are inclined to complain that there ought to be no charge for books drawn from a free library." The experience at the St. Louis library is hardly conclusive, because that library was once on a subscription basis, and public sentiment may not interfere on this account. The Quincy (Ill.) Public Library expresses satisfaction with this plan, which was begun as an experiment October, 1897. We should be glad to have a report of experience from other libraries.

In a recent reading seminar an hour was given to the question whether the public library should circulate slum fiction. The class had prepared for the discussion by studying Morrison's "Child of the jago" as a type of this class of fiction.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE name of Miss Anna G. Hubbard, Indianapolis, Ind., should be added to the list of members of the library class of 1893, as printed in the L. J. for December, 1897, p. 757.

Reviews.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1846-1896: the history of its first half-century; ed. by George Brown Goode. City of Washington, 1897. 9+856 p. por. il. I. O.

The publication of this stately volume is a fitting achievement with which to mark the close of the first half-century of the Smithsonian Institution, and the most appropriate memorial of the work that has been accomplished during that period. How great that work has been the record here given reveals in part, but even with the help that it affords it is not easy to estimate the influence that the Smithsonian Institution has exerted upon the scientific and educational development of the country. The volume has been wisely planned to cover independently the various activities of the Institution rather than to attempt to embrace its work in one continuous narrative. The preparation of material for it has been in progress since 1893, the volume having been planned by the late Dr. Goode, and the actual editorial work undertaken by Dr. James C. Welling, one of the Regents. Dr. Welling's death was a sad interruption to its progress that at first threatened entire discontinuance, but it was taken up by Dr. Goode, who, before his lamented death in September, 1896, had so far completed the work that it was possible to carry it through, with but little delay, upon the lines laid down by him. Most of the chapters relating to the actual history and growth of the Institution were written by Dr. Goode, whose intimate knowledge of its history and devotion to its objects made him pre-eminently the man for the task; and the other details of arrangement and illustration had also been worked out by him.

The volume is divided into two parts, and is fittingly prefaced by a brief note by the President of the United States, and a few words of introduction by Prof. Langley, secretary of the Institution. The first division deals with the history of the Institution, and opens with a most interesting biographical sketch of James Smithson, by Prof. S. P. Langley. Then follow chapters by Dr. Goode, describing the founding of the Institution in 1835-46, its establishment and the inauguration of the board of Regents, the three secretaries, Joseph Henry, Spencer F. Baird, and S. P. Langley, whose devoted labors and scientific attainments have been essential factors in the Institution's growth, and "The benefactors," by Prof. Langley. The "Building and grounds" are described by Dr. Goode; the library of the Institution finds a fitting historian in Dr. Cyrus Adler, who also treats of the Smithsonian publications; and the National Museum, the Bureau of Ethnology, the international exchange system, the Astrophysical Observatories, are among the branches of the Institution's work on which there are special chapters by the men best fitted to describe them. A biographical sketch of Dr. Goode by Dr. Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, concludes what may be called the outline chart of the Institution's history.

The second division is devoted to "Appreciations of the work of the Smithsonian Institution," the influence of the Institution in the various branches of science being reviewed and summarized by leading authorities of the country. How comprehensive this influence has been is revealed by the subjects on which "appreciations" are given. Physics, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geology and mineralogy, meteorology, paleontology, botany, zoölogy, anthropology, geography, bibliography, are the sciences chosen for this specialized treatment, while the co-operative and library relations of the Institution call for three additional chapters. An appendix giving chronological record of the principal events in the history of the institution, and an admirable index, complete a work that is indeed a noble addition to the record of scientific progress in America.

Typographically and mechanically the volume is worthy of its commemorative character, and reflects credit upon the De Vinne Press, whose imprint, hidden though it is upon the reverse of the title-page, is apparent in the dignified simplicity of execution and finish.

However brief and inadequate the notice of this volume must necessarily be, within assigned limits, it cannot wholly ignore the influence that the Institution has exerted upon library development, and its own library activities. The library was from the beginning recognized as the intellectual centre of the Institution's life, and in the act of establishment in 1846 provision was made for "an appropriation of \$25,000 annually, for the gradual formation of a library, composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge." Its character, in those early days, was definitely planned to be "first a library of science and second a collection of catalogs and bibliographical apparatus," and its development, modified though it has been by circumstances, has followed closely along these lines. Under the inspiring direction of Charles Coffin Jewett the library became a centre of bibliographical activity, and the co-operative efforts of a later day were foreshadowed in Jewett's attempt at a complete catalog of all the libraries of the United States, which resulted in the publication of his famous "Notices of public libraries in the United States," the pioneer among statistical reports of American libraries. Especially interesting also is the plan, proposed by Jewett at the Smithsonian library, for supplying catalog entries to individual libraries, by means of stereotyped titles, which has been so often revived and discussed in various forms during the 50 years since then. In 1855 Jewett retired to accept the headship of the Boston Public Library, and in 1866 the Smithsonian library was transferred to the custody of the Library of Congress, since which time the library of the Institution, though maintaining its fine reading-room equipment, has become rather an office for the exchange and record of scientific publications, than a repository for the publications themselves. In 1895 the Institution was in current receipt of 3045 serials, and the extent of the "Smithsonian deposit" in the Library of Congress is

estimated as 357,000 volumes and pamphlets. The account of the "International exchange system," which has been a chief factor in the development of the library's scope, is given by Mr. Winlock, and is as suggestive as it is interesting; while the chapter by Dr. Billings on "The influence of the Smithsonian Institution upon the development of libraries, the organization and work of societies, and the publication of scientific literature in the United States," and Mr. Spofford's summary of the "Relations between the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress," round out the record of the foremost part the Institution has played in the development of library interests in America.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

THE *Library* has solved the difficulty of making up for delayed publication by issuing late in January what may be called a sextuple number, covering June to November, 1897. It is of special interest, as it is largely devoted to the papers and records of the International Conference and the annual meeting of the L. A. U. K. The leading article is the address of President Tedder at the 20th L. A. U. K. conference in October, 1897, in which the development of the association and of English library interests during the past two decades is reviewed. Other papers given, read at the same meeting, are "The function of the public library with respect to political science," by Sidney Webb, the well-known writer on economics; "The public libraries and the schools," by John Ballinger; "Some suggestions on the formation of a small library of reference-books on ornament and the decorative arts," by Herbert Batsford; and "An index to the contents of general and periodical literature," by A. Cotgreave.

The Library Assistant, of which no. 1 for January, 1898, has recently appeared, has been established as the official organ of the Library Assistants' Association, organized in London in 1895. It is devoted to papers and notes of special interest to assistants, and is sent free of charge to all members of the Assistants' Association, the subscription price to others being 2s. 6d.

SHAW, W. B. The travelling library — a boon for American country readers. (*In Review of Reviews*. Feb., 1898. p. 165-170.) il.

An interesting review of the travelling library movement, with special reference to the work of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Railroad travelling libraries, and the system conducted by the *Review of Reviews* in England are also noted.

"HINTS TO SMALL LIBRARIES," the useful little manual by Miss M. W. Plummer, which has for some months been out of print, will, it is announced, be issued in a new edition some time during the spring.

The *Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) has a series of articles on "Our public libraries," begun in the issue for Dec. 11, 1897, of which no. 4 (Jan. 1) is devoted to the Salem (Mass.) Public Library. The articles are in a measure descriptive, but are chiefly given up to a review of the selection of Catholic books contained in the libraries noted; the suggestions in this direction are generally practical and useful.

THE Art Department of the *Ladies' Home Journal* offers to libraries desiring to hold art exhibitions the use of a collection of 200 original drawings for an exhibition period of two weeks, transportation and insurance charges to be paid by the library.

LOCAL.

Altoona, Pa. Mechanics' L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 1684; total 25,989. Issued 45,222; membership 848.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (15th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 2171; total 42,664. Issued, home use 49,885 (fict. and juv. 37,818); reading-room use 36,889. Cards in use 1059. Receipts \$6014.20; expenses \$5791.18.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. During the year ending Nov. 30, 1897, 119,454 books were issued for home use and 8027 in the reference-room. The library now numbers 26,210 volumes. The librarian, Miss Myra F. Southworth, resigned her position on Jan. 1, 1898, after 24 years of service. Mr. John G. Moulton, of Quincy, Ill., has been appointed her successor.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. Mr. Bolton writes: "We are preparing to open to the public art, travel, history, biography, and juvenile. This is the entire first floor except fiction. The shelves will be open to all of 18 or over and to younger people by special permission. We are beginning cautiously."

"Our collection of photographs of works of the great painters is under way, and we hope to have 1000 soon."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. A series of free lectures are being delivered on Saturday evenings in the library, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Library Association. Since its opening the library has proved popular and its resources are taxed to meet public demands. An amateur theatrical entertainment to raise funds for its support is to be held in the local Academy of Music on Feb. 14.

Chicago. The library facilities of Chicago were described to public school teachers of the city on Jan. 15, when addresses were made before the High School Teachers' Association by John Vance Cheney, of the Newberry Library, E. F. L. Gauss, of the Chicago Public Library, and C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library. The meeting was held at the Newberry Library, and at its close the teachers inspected the building under Mr. Cheney's guidance.

Cincinnati (O.) Mercantile L. The library has received, by the will of the late F. D. Lin-

coln, of Cincinnati, a bequest of \$5000, the income of which is "to be spent in the purchase of scientific books and works."

Cleveland, O. Case L. An exhibition illustrating "The house beautiful" was opened at the Case Library on Jan. 20. It includes works on house architecture, furniture, and decoration, embracing such branches of the subject as pottery, porcelain, stained glass, tapestry, miniatures, etc.

Denver (Colo.) P. L. At a meeting of the school board on Jan. 28, Mr. Parsons, the librarian, submitted a report on the recent inventory of the library, the first taken in over three years. During the 41 months since the last inventory it was stated that 1632 v. had disappeared from the library, including all classes except the bound newspapers. The losses ranged from four in botany to 273 in juvenile fiction, adult fiction losing 164. The largest percentage of loss was in books on dressmaking, cooking, fairy tales, and card tricks. Mr. Parsons reported, however, that the loss of books at the ratio stated involved less expense than would be entailed by abolishing the free access system, which would necessitate the employment of an increased force.

Evansville, Ind. The case of Louise Carpenter vs. the Willard Library Association, of Evansville, was on Jan. 3 decided by Judge Welborn, of the Gibson county circuit court, in favor of the library authorities. The suit, which has been pending for a long time, was brought to set aside a deed made by Willard Carpenter several years ago transferring to the Willard Library Association property to the value of \$300,000. It was alleged that Mr. Carpenter at the time of making the will was of unsound mind.

Hallowell, Me. Hubbard F. L. On Jan. 28 the new west wing of the library was dedicated, and it was formally announced that this addition to the building was the gift of Mrs. Eliza Lowell, of Hallowell. The main section of the library building was the gift of Gen. T. H. Hubbard, who in 1894 gave \$20,000 to the library, from which sum the central building was erected, a book fund provided, and the library made free. In the spring of 1897 Mrs. Lowell informed the trustees of her willingness to give \$10,000 for the erection of a west wing, which should increase the beauty and effectiveness of the building, and her offer was at once accepted.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. In the last number of the library *Bulletin* a prize "quotation puzzle" is presented, and to the boy or girl solving it the librarian offers a prize of a \$2 book, to be chosen by the winner. The puzzle is in the form of a story describing the London International Library Conference and full of allusions to historic scenes and persons and characters in English fiction, which are to be explained by the competitors.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. The local board of finance has ordered an issue of bonds to the

amount of \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting a free public library building. The trustees already own a site on Jersey avenue extending from Montgomery to Mercer street. The bonds will be issued on April 1 of this year, will draw 4 per cent. interest, and be made payable in 1928. After the bonds are disposed of plans for the new building will be prepared.

Kenosha (Wis.) City L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 576; total 3163. Issued, home use 24,101; no record of ref. use is kept. Cards in use 1356.

A dictionary catalog is nearly completed.

Lincoln (Neb.) P. L. It has been decided to establish a children's room in the library.

Maryland, lib. legislation. On Jan. 20 a bill was introduced into the state Senate by President Randall providing for the establishment of a state board of library commissioners, composed of the secretary of the state board of education, the librarian of the state library, the president of the state teachers' association, and four other persons, to be appointed by the governor. Two of the commissioners first appointed shall serve for two years, and the others for four years, and thereafter the terms shall be four years, two to be appointed at each session of the legislature. The commissioners shall serve without pay, and a sum not exceeding \$100 may be appropriated annually for clerical assistance, etc.; the commission shall give advice and assistance in regard to the establishment of public libraries in the state. The bill also authorizes any municipal corporation to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room, and for that purpose to levy an annual tax, not exceeding five cents on \$100 of taxable property; when collected, this shall be kept separate from its other funds, and shall be known as the library fund, provided that before the tax be laid, or the library established, the decision to establish and maintain it be ratified at a regular municipal election after proper public notice. The establishment of a board of directors for libraries so established is provided for, and the bill also provides that \$100 shall be appropriated yearly, to be paid to the treasurer of each of the boards of county school commissioners of the state, for the maintenance of a teachers' professional library for the use of public school teachers. The bill was referred to the committee on education.

This was followed by another bill, introduced into the House by Representative Henry Bomberger, which provided that any town so desiring might levy a tax for the establishment of a free public library. It is probable that the two measures will be combined, so as to receive the support of all parties.

Massachusetts State L., Boston. The famous Bradford manuscript, presented to the state of Massachusetts by the Bishop of London in 1897, has been formally deposited in the state library, in a special safe devised by Mr. Tillinghast, the state librarian, where it may be on view to the public. Under act of the last legislature a report of the proceedings attending

the delivery of the history to Massachusetts by Minister Bayard is to be prepared by a special committee, and the whole, with the history itself, is to be printed under the direction of the secretary of state. Fine portraits in photogravure have been prepared of Gov. Wolcott, Senator Hoar, Minister Bayard, the Rev. Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of London, and the Rev. Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who were the English authorities by whose favor the relic was returned to this country. The preparation of the work has been delegated to Senator Roe, of Worcester, by whose initiative the publication was secured. An edition of 5000 copies will be printed, of which 4660 are already disposed of according to the terms of the act. The appropriation for the purpose was only \$2000, which has been found inadequate for the suitable presentation of the subject. Accordingly a request for \$1000 more will be made of the present legislature, and the publication will be delayed, but it is hoped that the volume will be issued this spring.

Meadville (Pa.) F. L. The library was opened to the public on the afternoon of Monday, Jan. 3. It was formerly the Library, Art and Historical Association, and was opened in 1880, the membership fee being \$1 yearly. The means for making it a free library were obtained by public subscription.

Missouri, travelling libs. for. At the conference of the Women's Federated Clubs of Missouri, held at Sedalia, Jan. 20, it was voted to establish a travelling library system, and a board of seven members was appointed to inaugurate the work. A fund of \$250 was raised by subscription, and contributions of books and money were promised on behalf of many clubs.

New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations. The library *Bulletin* for December, 1897, gives the following statistics for the year: Added 26,226, of which 16,098 were purchased. There were 29,792 v. cataloged and accessioned. 10,350 pamphlets were purchased, 40,247 were given, and the total no. cataloged and accessioned was 15,274.

"The total number of cards written during the year was 156,925. In addition to this 15,404 slips for the printer were written, and for each of these slips five printed cards were obtained. The total number of cards in the index catalog, which is open to readers, on Dec. 31, 1897, at the Astor branch, was about 80,000, at the Lenox branch it was 27,800.

"The total number of readers during the year was 103,384, and the number of volumes called for by readers' slips, outside of those taken from the free reference shelves, was 304,466."

When the library appropriations estimate, made by the outgoing board of city officers, was submitted to the new mayor, Mr. Van Wyck, early in January, he expressed emphatic disapproval of the transfer to the New York Public Library of the Bryant park site for the proposed new library building. Mr. Van

Wyck inquired what authority there had been for this gift to an "aristocratic institution," "for which the city receives nothing in return," and refused to authorize the appropriations until assured that the New York Public Library was not included in the list of libraries receiving municipal support.

New York. A meeting of persons interested in boys' clubs was held Jan. 11 in the reading-room of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society, in University Place. Miss A. C. Moore, of the children's department of the Pratt Institute Free Library, read the paper on "The work for children in free libraries," by Miss M. W. Plummer, that appeared in the JOURNAL for November, 1897, and Mr. A. E. Bostwick, of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, read a paper on "Some recent questions in regard to library management, with special reference to small libraries," in which he advocated the open-shelf system.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has just added a collection of directories of 25 of the leading cities of the country.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year ending May 31, '97.) Added 1765; total 53,559. Issued, home use 209,911 (fict. 51.5%, juv. fict. 19.8%); visitors to ref. room 23,040; attendance in reading-room (estimated) 45,685. New registration 3641; total registration 47,262. Expenses \$13,401.89.

"The circulation has decreased steadily in the past two years," the figures for 1896-97 being 5761 less than for the year preceding; "while no definite solution is proposed," it is suggested that "closing the library at six p.m. from May 15 to Nov. 18 last year, a decrease in population, and bicycles are three items which may, in some measure, account for the falling off." There were 57,953 v. issued from the children's department.

The statement that a children's department was to be established in the library, made in the L. J. for December, 1897 (p. 763), was an error. For the past two years a children's department has existed, and free selection of books from open shelves has been allowed; this department, by the decision of the board, has recently been enlarged, so that it now includes a pleasant reading-room for the children as well as a circulating department.

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. The library has received its first bequest in the sum of \$200 left to it by Mr. Moses E. Worthen; it has also received two Elson prints of Longfellow and Motley, and a photogravure of Marshall's painting of the frigate *Constitution*, the latter gifts being from three of the library trustees.

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, '97.) Added 919; total 14,802. Issued, home use 37,373 (fict. and juv. fict. 64 + %), an increase of 6345 over previous year. As access to shelves is allowed no record is kept of use in the building.

During the year a change was made in the hours for delivery of books, so that the library

is now open continuously for the purpose from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., and on Saturdays, in addition, from 7 until 9 p.m. Various lists have been made for clubs, university extension circles, etc. The most important were on Holland, contemporary writers, and Mexico. Lists of "best books" were also made for teachers. Reference work is seriously hampered by lack of suitable place for students. One exhibit of choice books was given, at which about 200 were present. A bequest of \$500 was received during the year. The following recommendations for the ensuing year were adopted: Sunday opening, reduction of price of finding lists, and extension of "special library system" to one other school and to three factories.

Reading (Pa.) L. At a meeting of the directors, held on Jan. 5, it was announced that the long-existing debt on the library had been extinguished and the mortgage satisfied.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. At the January meeting of the directors Mr. Crunden presented a comparative summary of the library's progress in 1896 and 1897. During the last year 13,400 v. were added, and over \$15,000 were spent on books and periodicals. The circulation showed 613,879 v. issued for home use, 62,402 for lib. use, and 191,549 v. for reading-room use, being a gain of 21% in the two former and of 16% in the latter departments over 1896. The delivery station issue (171,385 v.) showed a gain of 132%, and during the year 12,991 cardholders were registered.

San Francisco (Cal.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '97.) Added 6982; total (incl. 8837 in five branch libs.) 95,829. Issued, home use 365,944 (fict. 31.74%; juv. fict. 16.99%); lib. use 205,524. Borrowers' cards in force 19,777. Receipts, \$65,399.41; expenses \$50,804.79.

The home circulation shows an increase of 38% over the previous year. 2476 v. were issued for school use, most of which were retained for the full period of four weeks. In the cataloging department the use of the linotype was begun in January, 1897, for the composition of the monthly bulletin, and all entries are preserved for future amalgamation in a general catalog of the year's accessions. The publication of class lists of the various departments is recommended.

The juvenile department has had continued popularity, and it now contains over 4500 v. Mr. Clark says: "An inventory just completed shows a total loss for the 21 months the department has been in operation of 39 v. In view of the fact that unrestricted access to the shelves is permitted and the circulation for the period named amounts to 118,656 v., the loss is far from being excessive, and is many times offset by the saving in messenger service effected by the open-shelf system. While the necessity of reporting even a small loss is deeply regretted, a much larger one would, in my judgment, be justified by the results accomplished by bringing young readers and good books in contact."

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. The summary of the year's statistics, given in the January issue

of the library *Bulletin*, is as follows: Added 4147; total 37,708. Issued, home use 193,491; new registration 2218; total cardholders 8026.

Stamford, Ct. Ferguson L. An exhibition of designs for book-covers, from well-known American publishers, was held at the library on Jan. 27.

Washington, D. C. U. S. Congressional L. The most important change made by the Senate committee on appropriations in the appropriations bill as it passed the House is a provision for the opening of the Library of Congress during the evenings on and after Oct. 1, 1898. For this purpose the following employees are provided: Under the librarian, five assistants at the rate of \$900 per annum each; 15 assistants at the rate of \$750 per annum each; in all \$11,475. To the force of the Librarian of Congress there is added one assistant, to be in charge of the Smithsonian deposit, at \$1500; a driver for the mail and delivery wagon, \$600, and four messenger boys, \$360 each, authority being given to promote the latter when vacancies occur to the next higher grade, if found competent and deserving. The position of superintendent of the art gallery is changed to be that of chief clerk and superintendent of the art gallery, and the salary is increased from \$2000 to \$2500.

In the *New York Evening Post* of Feb. 1 there appears a pseudonymous letter on "Faulty administration in the Library of Congress," the faults pointed out being delay in obtaining books, errors in finding books asked for, and disturbing noise from the pneumatic delivery machinery and the "crowd of employes and messengers."

Mr. Young submitted to the Senate on Jan. 5 a "statement showing the names of all employes appointed by him to places in the library," made in response to the Senate resolutions of Dec. 17, 1897. It is printed as Senate document 42. The statement gives a schedule of all members of the library staff, and says: "Of the 70 appointments made, 40 were found to have had experience in, as well as training for, the work assigned them. 24 were without training, but showed special aptitude for library service, while six were selected for minor places because of intelligence and integrity."

FOREIGN.

Croydon (Eng.) P. L. John Silver, of Croydon, has started a crusade against the public library authorities, to compel them to keep open the reading-room later than nine o'clock. On one evening he declined to leave until he was forcibly ejected. He claims that it is absurd to close the reading-room so early, while the public houses remain open until 11. His father was a crofter, who suffered persecution rather than give up prayer meetings in his kitchen. — *The Library*.

Glasgow, Scotland. The town council of Glasgow rejected last year by 36 to 26 votes a proposal to adopt the public libraries acts. This makes the fourth time the proposal has been defeated in Glasgow.

Gifts and Bequests.

Amesbury, Mass. By the will of the late Mrs. Hannah C. Hubbard, of Amesbury, \$5000 is left as a building fund to the Amesbury Public Library.

Boston P. L. The library on Jan. 21 received from the Boston Numismatic Society its fine collection of books and pamphlets and also the sum of \$300 "for the benefit of the study of numismatics with no other condition."

Greensburg, Pa. Andrew Carnegie offered, on Dec. 7, 1897, to establish a free public library in Greensburg, provided the town will agree to maintain it. On Wednesday, Jan. 19, the city council formally accepted the offer.

Hagerstown, Md. Mr. B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, has offered the citizens of Washington county, Maryland, \$50,000 for a free library in the city of Hagerstown, on condition that the community raises \$20,000 for a building, and that the city and county give annually \$2500 for the current expenses of the library. In this connection Mr. E. W. Mealey, of Hagerstown, has offered a lot, valued at \$15,000, as a site for the proposed library. The citizens of Washington county are taking steps to meet the conditions of these offers.

Medford, Mass. Adeline A. Monroe, formerly of Malden, Mass., presented in December, 1897, a \$500 railroad bond to the city of Medford for the use of the Public Library.

Portsmouth (R. I.) F. L. A. At the January meeting of the association John L. Borden presented to the trustees a deed of an acre lot, on which to erect a library building. A nucleus of \$200 toward a building fund had previously been collected.

Reading, Mass. By the will of the late F. W. Hatch, of Boston, the town of Reading is to receive, after the death of his widow, the sum of \$10,000 to be used in the erection of a public library building.

Red Oak, Ia. J. G. Diedericks, an old soldier, has conveyed his city property, valued at \$5000, to two trustees for the city of Red Oak, the property to be sold upon the death of himself and his wife, and the proceeds to be used in establishing a public library, to be known as the Diedericks Library.

Webster City, Ia. Mrs. Jane Young, the widow of Kendall Young, on Jan. 17 offered to the city council to transfer to the library trustees named by her husband her residence and the income of the Young estate, aside from payments directed by Mr. Young's will, to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of the Kendall Young Free Public Library. The offer was accepted. This will probably result in a prompt carrying out of the will of Mr. Young, which has been in abeyance for about two years.

Wenona, Ill. By the will of Francis Bond, of Wenona, who committed suicide a month or so ago, the sum of \$5000 is left to Wenona for the establishment of a free-thinkers' library. It is stated that the bequest will be refused by the town authorities.

Practical Notes.

ADHESIVE CLOTH. Gaylord Brothers, of Syracuse, N. Y., have put upon the market an "adhesive cloth," intended to repair loose leaves or broken bindings in library, school, and music books. It is strong and does not curl, and should prove also useful in reinforcing maps, drawings, or sheet music.

ELASTIC INLAY FOR BACKS OF BOOKS. (Described in *Official Gazette* of U. S. Patent Office, Feb. 1, 1898, 82:640.)

"A back for books composed of a single sheet of more or less springy or elastic material, as cardboard or the like, folded in superimposed layers, permanently united along their meeting edges only, and a sheet or strip of flexible material of greater width than said superimposed layers connected to the inner layer of such substantially as and for the purpose set forth." This patent was issued to Georg B. Soelberg, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and in addition to the United States patent, patents have been issued to him in Norway, Germany, France, Sweden, England, and Denmark.

Librarians.

BORDEN, William A., librarian of the Linonian and Brothers Library of Yale University, resigned that position on Jan. 6 to again become librarian of the Young Men's Institute of New Haven, of which he had been in charge until three years ago. Mr. Borden's former connection with the Institute lasted for eight years, and during that time he brought it to an excellent state of efficiency.

BRIGHAM, Johnson, editor of the *Midland Monthly* of Des Moines, was on Jan. 22 appointed state librarian of Iowa by Governor Shaw, succeeding Mrs. Lana H. Cope. Mr. Brigham, who was born in New York and is a graduate of Cornell (class of '69), will take office on May 1.

CARRET, José Francisco, for over 22 years a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library, died in Boston on Dec. 8, 1897. Mr. Carret, who was born in Trinidad de Cuba in 1834, was educated in Boston, studied for two years at Harvard, and graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School with the degree of B.S. in 1856. He entered the service of the Boston Public Library in January, 1875, as curator of the patent-room and of the Tosti engravings. In 1880 he was appointed register, succeeding F. B. Perkins, and in 1893 was assigned to the care of the shelf department. He prepared the plan for the rearrangement of the

Bates Hall collection in the new building, and gave to its perfection many hours of labor outside his regular work, with the result that his eyes were seriously affected and he found it necessary to obtain a two months' leave of absence in the spring of 1895. On his return his health continued seriously affected, and on Jan. 1, 1897, he was assigned at his own request to special work, free from executive responsibility. This was the repair, classification, and cataloging of the library's large collection of maps, upon which he was engaged at the time of his death. The library *Bulletin* for January says: "Mr. Carret's value to the library lay in part in the special knowledge that he brought: a knowledge of Spanish that was of service in the preparation of the Ticknor catalog and in the classification and cataloging of early maps; a familiarity with the terms of applied science; and a nicety in matters requiring computation and mechanical skill. But what he brought in character and habit was as essentially of value: disinterestedness, devotion to method, and exceeding patience. No care was to him too punctilious, no labor too assiduous, in reducing to conformity a mass of detail. In his personal relations with his associates he was remarkable for honesty of opinion, simplicity of bearing, gentleness, loyalty, and a cheerful optimism, which made him one of the sunniest of companions."

CHENEY, James W., for nearly four years assistant librarian of the War Department Library, has recently been appointed librarian of that library, succeeding to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Fitzgerald, the former librarian. Mr. Cheney is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1870, and an ex-high school teacher of a dozen years' experience in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

COOLBRITH, Miss Ina D., has been appointed librarian of the Mercantile Library of San Francisco, succeeding H. R. Coleman. Miss Coolbrith was for many years librarian of the Oakland (Cal.) Public Library, from which she retired in 1893.

CRAGIN-WILSON, Miss Minnie Cornwell Wilson, a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '95, was married on Jan. 20 to Mr. George A. Cragin.

DE PUY, Miss Alma R., of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '97, is organizing the Public Library of Appleton, Wis.

DONALDSON, Samuel C. On Jan. 24, 1898, there died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Samuel C. Donaldson, assistant librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, who had left the library to go to the hospital just seven days before his death. Mr. Donaldson, the fourth son of John J. and Caroline (Dorsey) Donaldson, was born in Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1821. His father was a prominent lawyer and financier; his mother belonged to one of the old Maryland families. Thoras Donaldson, for many years a leader of the Baltimore bar, Admiral Edward Donaldson, of the U. S. Navy, and Dr.

Frank Donaldson, a well-known physician and professor in the University of Maryland, were brothers, all of whom are now dead. Mr. Donaldson's preparatory education was completed in the Baltimore City College, after which he entered Harvard and was graduated in 1841, among his classmates being Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Dr. Francis Minot, and the late Dr. Edward H. Clarke. The Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the Hasty Pudding Club were some of the Harvard organizations with which Mr. Donaldson was connected; and he often spoke in affectionate terms of the fellow club member who could drink more beer and eat more cheese than any one else, and who was considered "the laziest white man that ever came to Harvard"—James Russell Lowell. At college Mr. Donaldson embraced every opportunity of cultivating his boyhood's taste for beautiful printing and fine editions of books—a taste that continued with him to the end of his life. After leaving Harvard he was engaged in business in Baltimore, and about 1852 he visited England, staying for some time with the family of De Quincey. In 1858 he moved to Alabama, living for a time in Mobile; while in Alabama he was engaged in teaching. In 1872 he went west, where for a short time he was in government employ. In 1873 he returned to Baltimore, and soon afterwards became assistant librarian of the Mercantile Library Association of that city. With the exception of about six months (in 1876-77) he continued in the service of the Mercantile Library Association until it passed out of existence in October, 1886. On Dec. 1, the same year, he began his work at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, succeeding Charles Evans as assistant librarian. His work as assistant librarian was confined almost entirely to the supervision of cataloging and the selection of books for purchase. To his catalog work he brought a more or less thorough knowledge of the modern European languages, and in the selection of books his very extensive knowledge of books and editions, especially in the department of belles-lettres, was of constant and invaluable aid to the library. But wide as had been his reading, encyclopædic as was his scholarship, it was not these things, but the qualities of heart and soul that were the chief charm of the man and that made for him life-long friendships. Of a singularly retiring and reserved nature, few learned to know him, though to every one and at all times he was the personification of kindness, of gentleness, and of politeness. Mr. Donaldson was thrice married, the last time to Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, *nee* Belt, on May 5, 1874. Mrs. Donaldson survives him. S: H. R.

HAND, T. W., chief librarian of the Oldham (Eng.) Public Library, has been appointed chief librarian of the Leeds (Eng.) Public Library.

HARDIN, Miss Pauline Helm, was on Jan. 25 elected state librarian of Kentucky.

JONES, Miss Mary L., for some years cataloger at the University of Nebraska, has been

appointed temporary librarian of the Quincy (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding John G. Moulton. Miss Jones declined to accept a longer appointment than six months.

LANE, William C. The appointment of Mr. Lane as Dr. Winsor's successor at Harvard, of which brief announcement was made in the January L. J., has been received with general gratification. Mr. Lane's intimate acquaintance with and deep interest in the Harvard library will make his headship of it a pleasant renewing of old ties, and marked him as essentially the man for the place. A graduate of Harvard, of the class of 1881, he entered the library immediately after graduation, as assistant, in which position he continued for six years. In 1887 he was made assistant librarian, an office he held until his appointment as librarian of the Boston Athenæum in April, 1893. Mr. Lane's services to general library interests, in his connection with the A. L. A. Publishing Section, of which he has been secretary and treasurer since its foundation in 1886, in the Massachusetts Library Club, and in many other directions, are too well known to require comment; and he has always maintained an active interest in Harvard affairs, having been corresponding secretary of the college Phi Beta Kappa Society since 1889, and a director of the Cambridge Social Union since 1894. He has been librarian of the Dante Society since its organization in 1888, and his bibliographical contributions to Dante literature, as well as in other fields of research, have earned him a high reputation in scholarly bibliography. Mr. Lane will remain at the Athenæum until his successor is appointed.

MOULTON, John Grant, librarian of the Quincy (Ill.) Free Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Myra Southworth. Mr. Moulton, who was a student at the New York Library School, class of '94, has been in charge of the Quincy library since July, 1894; his duties at Brockton began Feb. 1.

NEWTON, John Marshall, for nearly 20 years librarian of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati, died suddenly while at his desk in the library on Dec. 9, 1897. Mr. Newton became librarian of the association in October, 1878, and had always been wholly devoted to its interests; he was especially instrumental in increasing its resources in American history. At a meeting of the directors in January, resolutions expressing the association's long indebtedness to him were adopted, which state, in conclusion: "It has been suggested by some of his friends that they desire to start an alcove in this library as a memorial to him, and it is the sense of this board that no more fitting tribute to his memory could be paid, and we suggest that this alcove, in recognition of that subject to which he was so attached, be devoted to books upon American history."

OTTINO, Giuseppe, librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Turin, died on Jan. 12 in that

city. Signor Ottino was born in Turin on March 4, 1841, and on completion of a secondary classical course entered the bookselling house of Loesche in Florence; later he became the editor, until 1873, of the *Bibliografica Italiana*, the organ of the Associazione Tipografico-Libreria, which for many years was published, with varying degrees of success, first in Florence and later in Milan. Signor Ottino's wide knowledge of bibliography brought him to the favorable attention of the Minister of Public Instruction, who first appointed him a sub-librarian of the first class and soon after promoted him to be librarian of the government libraries, in which capacity he served successively in the national libraries of Rome, Palermo, and Turin. The work upon which Signor Ottino's name as a bibliographer must chiefly rest, and which has become indispensable in its field to Italian students, is the "*Bibliotheca Bibliographica Italica*," which he compiled in collaboration with Signor Giuseppe Fumagalli, and to which a prize was awarded by the Minister of Public Instruction at the first bibliographical conference held according to the ministerial decree of Feb. 10, 1885. Among his other works the *Bollettino* of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Florence cites the "*Brevi Cenni di bibliografica*," 1870; "*Biblioteca tipografica italiana*," 1871; "*Di Bernardo Cennini e dell' arte della stampa in Firenze*," 1871; "*Manuale di bibliografica*," of which the first edition appeared in 1885 and the second in 1892, and a variety of bibliographical contributions to the various Italian bibliographical and book-trade journals. At the time of his death Signor Ottino had in preparation a supplement to his "*Bibliotheca bibliographica italica*," which was planned to appear as an annual publication.

ROBBINS, Miss Mary Esther, a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '92, is cataloging for the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

STILLMAN, Miss Minna A., a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '93, committed suicide by drowning herself in a shallow brook near her home in Closter, N. J., on Jan. 12. Miss Stillman, after her graduation, was for a time employed as indexer and librarian in the office of the New York *Mail and Express*, and later became cataloger at the Rutland (Vt.) Public Library, but was obliged to give up her work, a few weeks before her death, by an attack of nervous prostration. Her illness preyed upon her mind, and her sad death is believed to have been the result of melancholia arising from a fear of continued ill-health.

WATERMAN, Miss Lucy D., a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '97, is cataloging for the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

WRIGHT, Charles E., a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, and for some years previously with the Robert Clarke Co. of Cincinnati, has become connected with the Boston Book Company.

Cataloging and Classification.

BOSTON P. L. Annual list of new and important books added to the Public Library; selected from the monthly bulletins, 1896-1897. Boston, Published by the Trustees, 1898. 12+176 p. O. 5c.

Covers the period January, 1896 to October, 1897, and represents about 6000 of the 9000 accessions listed in the bulletins during that period, which form, however, "only a portion of the actual increment of the library during the time covered." Form, type, etc., are of course similar to the monthly lists, and one of the most admirable results of the linotype method—which has made possible the timely issue of the list—is the merely nominal price at which it has proved practicable to offer it. The list is an interesting one and useful outside its local value as a guide to books in all fields of literature. It may be noted, as proof of the fallibility of all cataloging, that Nansen's "Farthest north" is classified under Africa, that Alfred Austin's poems "In Veronica's garden" appear under "Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, etc.," and that Marie Corelli still appears under the incorrect form of "Minnie Mackay." The books in foreign languages include Dutch, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Provençal, Spanish, and Swedish.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) P. L. Interesting books for boys and girls from 14 to 18 years old; selected and annotated by Miss Frances L. Rathbone and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf. (Reading lists on special topics, no. 3.) Buffalo, Jan. 7, 1898. 12 p. D.

Without class headings, and arranged in order of call numbers. 149 books are listed, and there are good, brief annotations.

GEORG, C. Schlagwort-katalog: verzeichniss der bücher u. landkarten in sachl. anordnung. 2 bd., 1888-1892. 32 pts. Hanover, L. Lemmermann, 1897. 993-1024 p. 8°, pap., net, 1.30 marks.

The LOWELL (Mass.) CITY L. *Bulletin* for Dec., 1897, is wholly devoted to a full and excellent classed reference list on historical fiction, covering 56 pages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. Subject-author catalogue of history, biography, genealogy, geography, and travel. Manchester, Public Printer, 1897. 6+146 p. O.

Prepared to aid in the selection of books by citizens throughout the state, to whom books from the state library are loaned through the public libraries; "it does not pretend to be a finished work; cross-references are largely omitted; abbreviations are used freely; book numbers and other information which go to make up the finished catalog are omitted. Subjects and authors are arranged in one alphabet. In short, it is not to be looked at from the

standpoint of bibliography in any respect, and if it shall enable citizens to more freely use the library for the time being, it will serve its purpose." Despite these disclaimers this seems a well-made catalog; it is neatly printed and bound in boards.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains a list of "Periodicals relating to botany in the New York Public Library and Columbia University Library," and a similar list of periodicals relating to gardening and horticulture.

The NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. *News* for January contains lists of the German and French books in the library.

The OMAHA (Neb.) P. L. *Bulletin* for February is devoted to lists on Washington and Lincoln.

The OSTERHOUT (Wilkesbarre, Pa.) F. L. *Newsletter* for January contains no. 11 of the English historical reference lists.

PASADENA (Cal.) P. L. Catalogue of the circulating department, October, 1897. 248 p. O.

An author list in one alphabet, followed by an author list of juvenile books. The preface states that "Specific subjects, such as art, chemistry, education, etc., are indexed with cross-references to their leading authors," but this part of the work, with the exception of "California," has not been half done. There are no headings for Birds, Insects, Africa, Egypt, Photography—to name the subjects of the first entries glanced at—and most of the subject references that do appear are incomplete, a few names being given, followed by the words "and others." Entries are generally short, and the wide page gives a wasteful amount of "fat." The proof-reading is poor. Bound in leatherette.

RITCHIE, John. List of the books in the English language on travel, exploration, and mountaineering, published within the year ending Aug. 31, 1897. Boston Scientific Society, 1897. 18 p. O. (Occasional publications, no. 2.) 10c.

A section of the list prepared by Mr. Ritchie for the October, 1897, meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, "published as an experiment to see whether such a list, with its notes dependent upon comparatively hasty scrutiny and individual judgment, can be of service to librarians." The answer to the implied query should, we think, be in the affirmative, though a subject index or subject classification would add much to the usefulness of the list. Its arrangement is alphabetical by authors, with short entries, date, name of publisher, and generally price, and frequent short critical comments, which are now and then too sparing. Such an entry as Balfour's "Twelve hundred miles in a wagon," when given without subject heading or annotation, conveys no hint as to the country described, and this is not a single instance—as witness the entries under Brodie, Dodd, Parr, and Younghusband.

The ST. LOUIS (Mo.) P. L. *Magazine* for January has reference lists on the "City of St. Louis" and "Municipal government."

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January devotes its special reading list to the Hawaiian Islands.

The SOMERVILLE (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January has a short reading list on "Alaska and the Klondike region," and a "list of books recommended for the young by Col. T. W. Higginson."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY L. *Bulletin* for January continues from the December number the corrected and enlarged "List of genealogies and genealogical histories" in the library.

U. S. War Department. Subject catalogue no. 6: military literature in the War Department Library relating to the participation of the individual states in the war for the union; pub. under the direction of Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1897. 204 p. O.

Arranged alphabetically by names of states, with subdivisions listing 1, state publications; 2, military organizations; and 3, miscellaneous. Despite its title, the list includes numerous publications not contained in the War Department Library, and these are indicated by a prefixed asterisk.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for January contains a special list on Spain.

Bibliography.

AMERICAN book-prices current: a record of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati, from September 1, 1896 to September 1, 1897, with the prices realized; comp. from the auctioneers' catalogues by Luther S. Livingston. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1897. 13 + 551 p. 8°.

This, the third volume of American book-prices current, is arranged in the same way as the volume of last year. It records 8562 items from 110 sales.

ANIMALS. Evans, E. Payson. Evolutional ethics and animal psychology. N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1898. 5 + 386 p. D. \$1.75.
There is a bibliography covering p. 359-367.

BERMUDA. Cole, G. Watson. Bermuda in periodical literature: a bibliography. (In Boston Book Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography*, Jan. '98. p. 52-54. 1:4.)

A first instalment; from A-H; entries are made under the name of the periodical.

EURE-ET-LOIR, France. Langlois, M. Bibliographie d'Eure-et-Loir. [Chartres, 1898.]

A most interesting essay toward a printed card bibliography of the department of Eure-et-Loir. M. Langlois is one of the disciples of the Institut International de Bibliographie, and his work forms a part of the "Bibliographie Universale," of which various sections are familiar to our readers. The present bibliography consists of an introduction and explanation, in a narrow oblong 14-p. pamphlet the pages being the size of catalog cards, and the bibliography proper being printed on separate cards, according to the rules adopted by the Institut, and including in this first instalment 24 separate titles. In addition to the careful statement of author, title, imprint, etc., the D. C. numbers of the subject are given in the upper right-hand corner of each card, accompanied by a translation. At the bottom is given the name of a public library in which the work may be found, with its call-number (the Bibliothèque de Chartres contains all the works in this first instalment), the name of the compiler responsible for the card, with date of publication, and a final line indicating that the card is included in the "Bibliographie de Eure-et-Loir" as part of the "Bibliographie Universelle," and giving its number, each set of cards being numbered consecutively. It is planned to complete the bibliography by the issue of 24 cards monthly. "In January, April, July, and October there will be given 24 cards on the cathedral; in February, May, August, and November, 24 on some one subject; in March, June, September, and December, 24 on various subjects." In his introduction M. Langlois explains with enthusiasm and vivacity the advantages of the method adopted, and his statement of present details and future plans is an interesting addition to the literature of the long-discussed "world-bibliography."

HECKETHORN, C. W. The printers of Basle in the xv. and xvi. centuries: their biographies, printed books, and devices. London, Unwin, 1897. 15+208 p. 4°.

To the lover of books, as books, the printing, illustrations, and paper of this volume are a delight. It is an important contribution to the early history of printing.

IRON. Colby, Albert Ladd. Bibliography of the metallography of iron and steel. (*In Iron Age*, Jan. 27, 1898. p. 4-8.)

142 titles are included, very few of which are the titles of books.

MUSHROOMS. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Library bulletin, January, 1898: Reference list of publications relating to edible and poisonous mushrooms; comp. by Josephine A. Clark, assistant librarian, under the direction of the librarian. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1898. 16 p. O.

An author list, with brief annotations; unverified entries are starred.

PRINTING. Watkins, G. T. American typographical bibliography: being a list of brief titles of books and pamphlets relating to the history of printing in America. Indianapolis, G. T. Watkins, 1898. 16 p. D.

Printed on writing-paper, with broad margins, "so that the possessor may have plenty of room on which to make additions and corrections."

SHARP, R. Farquharson. A dictionary of English authors, biographical and bibliographical. Lond., G. Redway, 1897. 6+310 p. 12°. 7s. 6d.

Criticised in *Literature*, Jan. 8.

TAXATION. State Library of Massachusetts. Special bulletin. Bibliography of works on taxation; January, 1897; prepared by Ellen M. Sawyer, principal assistant. 26 p. O.

An interesting and well-made classed author list, the most important works being starred; there are a few annotations, and bibliographies or other special features are indicated.

THEOLOGY. Muss-Arnolt, W. Theological and Semitic literature: a bibliographical supplement to the *American Journal of Theology*, the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*, and the *Biblical World*. [Univ. of Chicago, W. Muss-Arnolt,] 1898. 32 p. O.

A valuable classed record of recent literature, including articles in periodicals, society transactions and reports, etc.

INDEXES.

CORRECTION. In LIBRARY JOURNAL index, 1896, 21: 731, under Young, reading for the, insert (Eastman) 134-9. (Burgess) 144-147.

CUMULATIVE INDEX. In order to economize both in editorial work and in the expense of printing, the plan of issue of the "Cumulative index" will be slightly changed for 1898. The index will be continued as a bimonthly, and will be published in two cumulative series. The first number will appear in February and will include periodicals for January and February; the second will appear in April and will contain those from January to April inclusive; the third will be published in June and will include all entries from January to June. This number will end the first series. The first number of the second series will appear in August and will include the periodicals for July and August. An October number will be published including entries from July to October inclusive, and the December number will form the annual volume including all the matter previously published and all entries from magazines not indexed cumulatively, and will form a complete index for the entire year to all the periodicals included. This plan will make it possible to issue the annual volume in January, 1899.

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Palæontology.
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Cox's Queer People with Paws and Claws.
Transactions Am. Soc. Mech. Engs., any vols.
Custer's My Life on the Plains.
Hunt's Autobiography. Harpers, 1850.
Lamb's Works. Harpers, 1851.
Books of table talk, conversation, etc.
Kennedy's Swallow Barn.
Horseshoe Robinson.

Librarian Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis.

James Hutton, Theory of the Earth. 3 vols. 1795.
John Playfair, Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. 1802.

Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

Life, March 4, April 1, and Nov. 11, 1897.

Gustav E. Stecher, 9 E. 16th St., N. Y.

Scott, Day Dawn in Africa. '58.
Checkley, Home Gymnastics.
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Fire and Water, v. 19, nos. 1 and 6.

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